

FIFTH EDITION
OF THE
PRACTICAL PROOFS
OF THE SOUNDNESS OF THE
HYGEIAN SYSTEM OF PHYSIOLOGY,

GIVING INCONTOURNABLE TESTIMONY TO THE AFFLICTED,

BY DR.

THE INESTIMABLE VALUE OF
MORISON'S VEGETABLE
UNIVERSAL MEDICINES,
including, with other matter,
THE SMALL-POX, AND CURE OF ALL DISEASES Explained;
AN ENTIRELY NEW VIEW
OF THE
ORIGIN OF THE SMALL-POX VIRUS,

And of its being spontaneously
ELAMINATED, IN UNDETERMINED HARBORERS;
AND SUNDRY CASES OF CURE
WITH MOST IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Concerning and the Dangerous Preparation

OF

THE HYGEIAN SYSTEM
IN
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

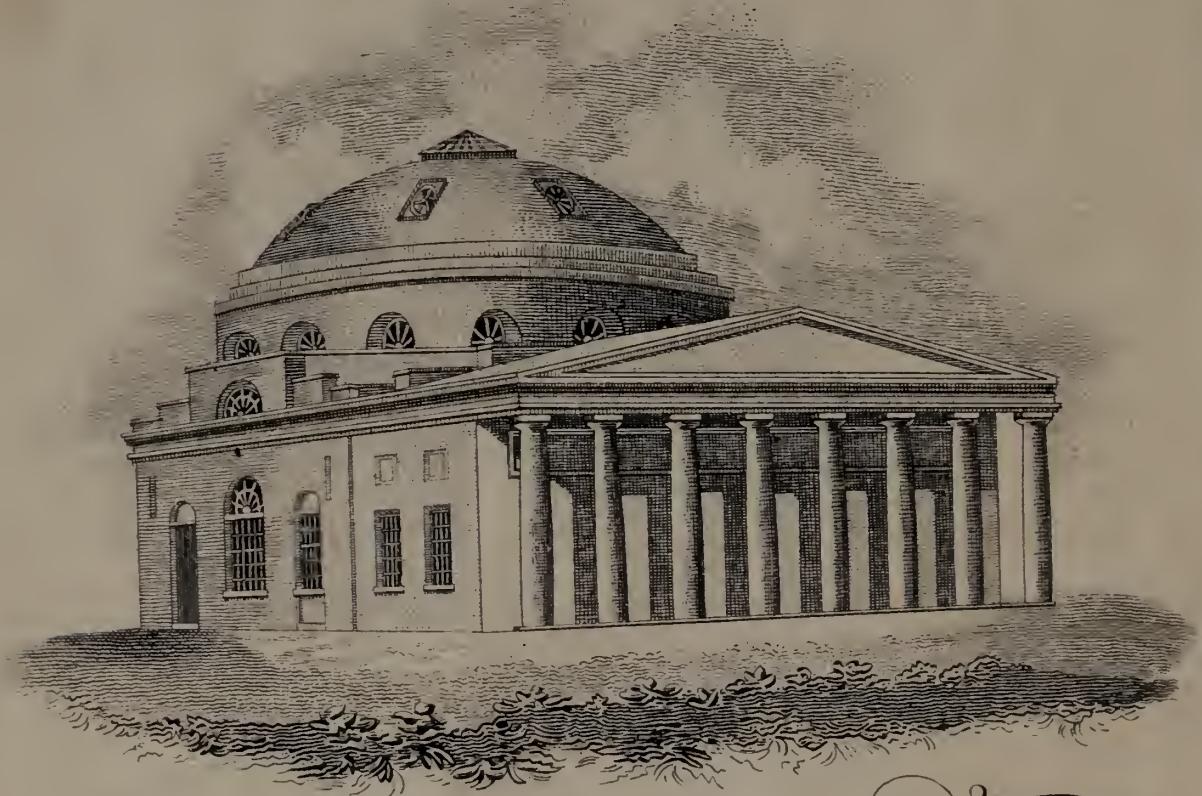
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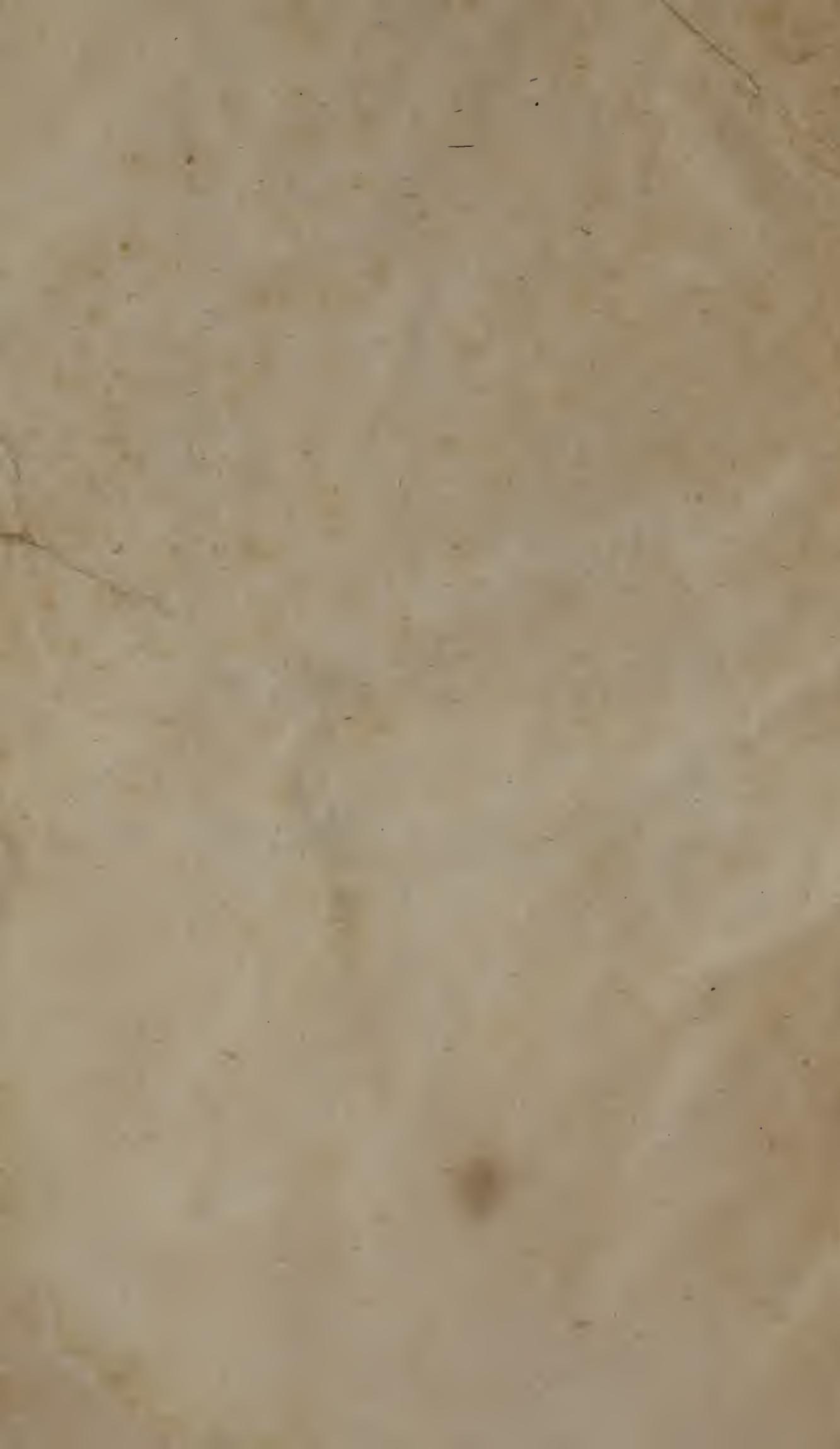
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And of its being most certainly
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OF
THE HYGEIAN SYSTEM
IN
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

NEW YORK:
PRINTED BY W. MITCHELL, 265, BOWERY,
For Dr. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT ; and to be had at the offices, 148, Fulton
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dispensing the Hygeian Medicines throughout the United States.

1834.

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Cordell
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PREFACE

TO

THE FOURTH EDITION

OF

PRACTICAL PROOFS.

WE have to record a distribution of near eight thousand copies of the "Practical Proofs" in this country, while a very great and unceasing demand for the little work, calls for its committal to the press for the fourth time, thus affording another opportunity of presenting to the public, in a condensed form, further information respecting the great cause it advocates.

The predictions in our address to the third edition have been amply verified ; the Cholera, with all its dread, has been dealing destruction around us ; and while a purblind faculty have been struck aghast at its ravages, utterly incapable of devising any rational mode of combatting the evil, giving further evidence, if an enlightened public could desire it, of the utter futility of the old system of medicine. The Hygeian practice has triumphantly realized the expectations of its friends—has confirmed the previously doubtful in assurance of its paramount importance and excellency, and has forced conviction on its interested enemies, that the system of mean insinuation and pitiful falsehood which they have adopted, will ultimately recoil on themselves, to their confusion and disgrace.

Who is there in our city that will readily forget the dread-inspiring notices of that superlative of all humbugs, the Boards of Health ? Who is there that will forget the panic they created ? How many have had cause to deplore their effect, and how many suffered fatally under their influence ?

The supreme sway of the Medical Faculty was never more clearly evinced than when under the banners of the President of the Board ; the community were scared into implicit reliance on their *skill*, (?) and placing more dependence thereon than in their own better reason and judgment, worshipping their “ Doctor” as their better God, they fled in every direction, like sheep before the wolf, to the wilds and fastnesses of “ isolated farm-houses.”

Men of candour and sound sense will promptly recognize, while they deeply deplore the existence of that Doctor-rid- den thraldom, from which it is our task to emancipate the public mind ; and we confidently look for that co-operation and support which shall enable us permanently to establish the incontrovertible truth of our motto—“ Every man may now be his own Doctor, enjoying a sound mind in a sound body, at a cheap rate.”

In this edition, many alterations will be apparent ; the cases of cure are, for the most part, all effected in this country, and may all be readily referred to.

It has not been considered necessary to continue the notice of the attempts at counterfeiting the Hygeian Medicine, the Daily Prints, and the “ Family Adviser and Hygeian Record,” present a more suitable medium for acquainting the public with such facts, while the invariable failure of every such act of imposition precludes the necessity of keeping the baseness always in view. Our late counterfeiting agent, too, has sunk into that obscurity and insignificance from which his transient connection with the sale of the invaluable Hygeian Medicine, temporarily withdrew him.

To the indefatigable exertions of our friends, many thanks are due ; it behoves us, however, not to relax one iota in our perseverance, but boldly to throw down the gauntlet to our opponents—never to be restored but with the universal adoption of the Hygeian Theory, and the reformation of the Old School of Medicine.

Let us, then, cheerfully to our task, with this animating assurance for our motto,—that,

Dimidium facti, qui bene cœpit habet

PREFACE

TO

THE THIRD EDITION

OF

PRACTICAL PROOFS.

THE lapse of a comparatively very short period having sufficed to distribute the last edition of the "Practical Proofs," as well as to enlist a large portion of the enlightened community in favour of the Hygeian System of Physiology, as developed by the President of the British College of Health, and practised by its Members,—the grateful task of addressing the public again, devolves upon the Publisher of this little invaluable work.

The task is one of the highest gratification ; and, did it involve the necessity of entering into minute details of the rapid progress made towards the universal diffusion of the Hygeian Theory, would become a series of acknowledgments to the benefitted thousands who have lent their aid to effect that end.

The Hygeian System, deduced upon principles of a fixed basis, admits no change ; in reference, therefore, to proceedings connected therewith, it only becomes necessary to record the vast increase of friends to the cause, with the signal success which has attended its practical applications, in the relief of a multitude of sufferers.

Within the last twelve months, the world has been agitated and alarmed by the frightful devastation of the Cholera in the North and Northeast of Europe : and America, *however distant from the scene*, does not fail to participate in the apprehension of the extension of the contagion to her shores.

Such an opportunity of heaping greater mystery on the renowned Medical Art could not be permitted to escape, therefore every civilized country on the face of the earth, speedily issued forth Treatises, Remarks and Remedies, for the Cure of Cholera Morbus.

Viewing, with well-grounded confidence, the peculiar adaptation of the Hygeian Theory to the purpose of eradicating this disease, it is deemed necessary to insert in this work, the Hygeist's Letter to the East India Company in the year 1825.—This letter must be read with increased satisfaction, as it becomes known, that at the time when the Cholera raged at Pittsburgh, *no individual suffered* who took the Hygeian Medicine, and that the demand for them speedily became so great, as totally to exhaust the supply. This fact can be authenticated by a Gentleman there at the time, but now in this city.

The cases of cure which are placed at the end, have been added by request; but it is particularly wished to be made manifest, that cases of cure for publication, never have, nor will be asked for. It is in the power of each Agent to give numerous respectable references when required; but it is with assurance anticipated, that an impartial consideration of the incontrovertible arguments here adduced in favour of the Hygeian treatment, will inspire greater confidence, and more effectually ensure its universal adoption, than a volume of extraordinary cures.

The preparation which composes the Hygeian Medicines, is entirely the discovery of Mr. Morison—*their qualities, their power, and their effect proved by actual experiment upon himself. The knowledge of that preparation rests entirely with himself, and with Mr. Thomas Moat, my father. And to no other individual has it ever been imparted.*

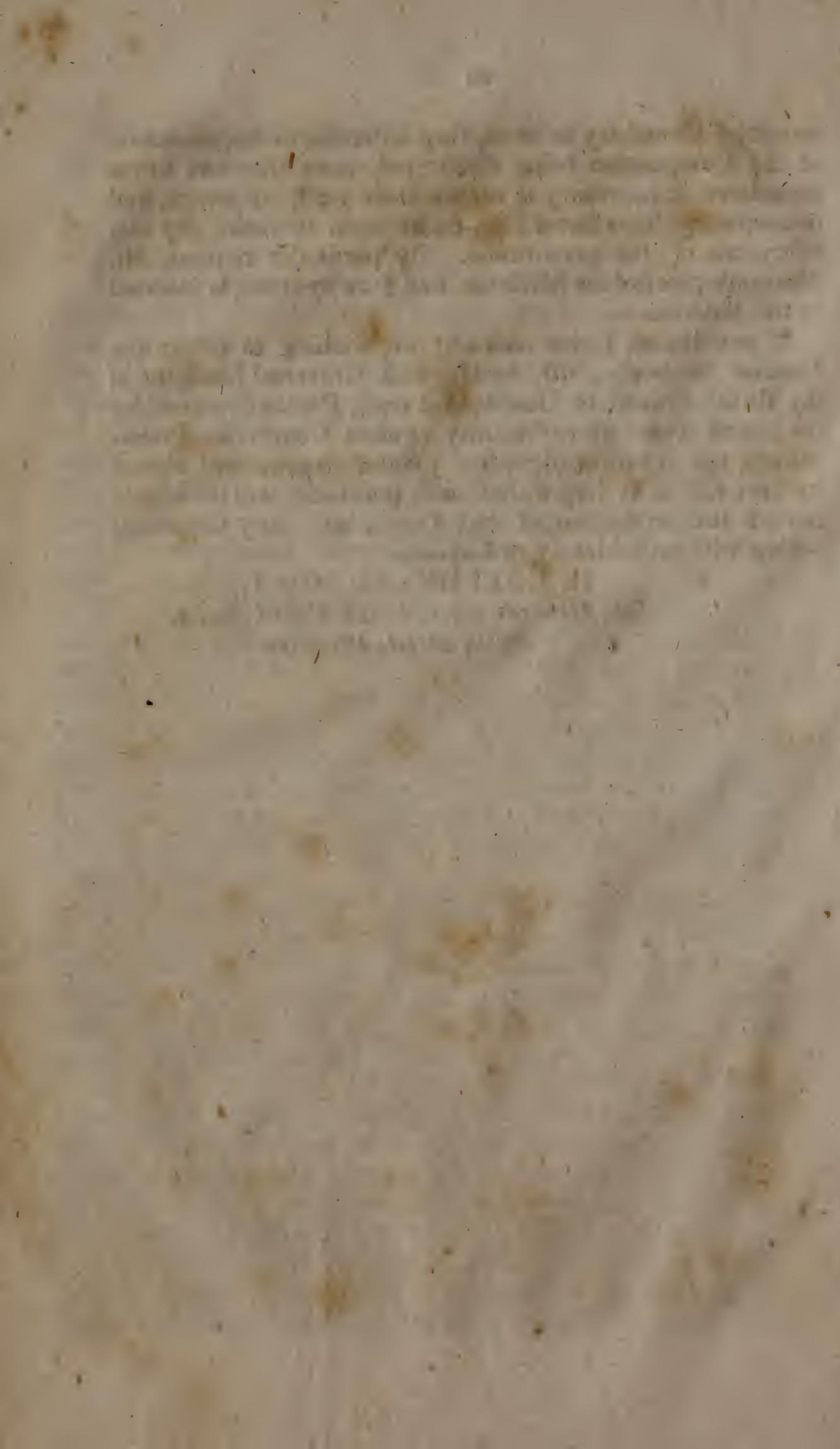
How an individual, of limited means, residing in New York, could obtain knowledge of a circumstance, confided (with *every* inducement to retain the same) to two persons living in London, is a mystery bearing too visibly on the face of it the stamp of misrepresentation, for any, with the correct use of their intellect, to give one instant's credence to.

I will only add further on this matter, that Merssrs. Morison and Moat defy the world to analyze the Hygeian Medicines, and acting upon the persuasion, that it is not in the

power of Chemistry to do so, they entertain no apprehension of the Composition being discovered, have therefore never considered it necessary to secure their right by patent, and consequently have never been called upon to make any specifications of the preparation. By particular request, Mr. Morison's proof of the Medicine, and cure by them, is inserted in this Address.

In conclusion, I give notice to all, wishing to obtain the *Genuine Morison's Pills*, the Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of Health, that each Packet is signed by me; each Agent gives Security against Counterfeit Preparations, and is furnished with a *printed Appointment*, signed by me; and it is hoped that each purchaser will invariably require the production of that Document; any individual selling without which is an Imposter.

H. SHEPHEARD MOAT,
Sole General Agent to the United States,
Smith Street, Brooklyn.



PREFACE

TO

THE SECOND EDITION

OF

PRACTICAL PROOFS.

ON complying with the urgent solicitations made for the publication of this little work in this city, it may not be deemed misplaced to introduce here a few observations on the successful operations of the Members of the British College of Health generally, and the unprecedented support which has been extended to the promulgation of the Hygeian Theory in the United States.

Its Members, both active and honorary, have received an immense augmentation, and they are rapidly extending over the world. Their increasing practice and concurring testimony from all parts, stamp celebrity upon the HYGEIAN SYSTEM, and more fully demonstrate the virtues and efficacy of the "UNIVERSAL MEDICINE." The vouchers, letters, and acknowledgments from patients, for *extraordinary cures*, now in their possession, would fill a large volume; in fact, every patient, whatever his former sufferings, from bad treatment, may have been, becomes a remarkable case of cure, when he follows up and adheres to the prescriptions of the College.

Amongst other great improvements of the age in progress from the march of intellect, the world has acquired new ideas with regard to medicine, and the science of reinstating and preserving, in all their perfection, the physical powers and faculties of man. Medicine is as necessary to him as the bread or aliment he eats; but it should be only a medicine of an

innocent and beneficial kind. It should not be (as the superannuated medical profession has made its study and adopted) the use of poisonous and pernicious productions of the vegetable and mineral world,—such as opium, hemlock, fox-glove, hyosamos, colchicum, or prussic acid ; or of the mineral poisons, arsenic, corrosive sublimate, tartaric acid, mercury, antimony, &c.—They have been making use of dangerous weapons, which in all cases *must do harm*, requiring great nicety in administering them, without killing the patient on the spot—this is all their art !

Medical men have been labouring and studying since Hippocrates (more than 2,000 years) without ever establishing any fixed principles as to their science. All has been random and conjecture with them ! Not so with the HYGEIAN SYSTEM ! Its principles are as fixed and invariable as those of other sciences, such as astronomy, navigation, or music, which are now brought to great perfection and can be depended on.

It will now suffice, on the part of the British College of Health, to lay before the public some new lights which have come to its knowledge, as a futher guide for preserving health and curing disease.

THEORY OF EATING AND DRINKING.

This is a subject of the greatest importance to all, and when the principles thereof are once known and understood, it becomes susceptible of fixed rules. There are two ways of doing all things—a right way and a wrong way. The true theory of digestion has been explained in the “ORIGIN OF LIFE,” as being performed by the gastric juices, furnished from the blood. Thus it happens that we are never both hungry and thirsty at the same time. If hungry, we should eat, but not drink ; and vice versa, if thirsty, we should drink, but not eat. The rule to be observed is this: at meals (and we should always be hungry when we make one) we should eat first, and not drink for some time, till decided thirst begins. If a person cannot relish his meals without drinking, he may be sure his digestive juices want correcting. A very easy and satisfactory explanation can be given for this mode

of proceeding: as digestion is performed solely by the juices; if, on eating, you drink immediately and add unnecessary liquids of any kind, you thereby materially injure and diminish the power of those digestive juices, and consequently impede a good digestion. When the aliments are once saturated in these digestive juices, *thirst* will begin, when you may drink with pleasure and benefit.

Patients of all classes require to be admonished, that instead of these Medicines rendering them liable to catch cold, they are the only sure means to *prevent and cure that failing, or liability to catch cold*, by taking out of the body the humour which is the *cause of catching cold*.

They likewise require admonishing on another head, which is, that Patients using the Medicines, when they feel any slight pain, colic, or sickness, (although these last but for a short time, the Patient always feels better after) immediately take alarm, and instead of having confidence in the Medicines and their effects, lose it and give them up—they do not reflect, that no alteration or benefit can be produced on a diseased body, *without their feeling it*—as a necessary step towards their improvement. One must first get a *little worse* before he can get finally better. The same may be said of various *strange symptoms and feelings*, which sometimes occur during a course—they are all stages, which *nature requires our body to pass through*, to arrive at a state of health and perfection—and the patient will find that all such symptoms and feelings; and even weakness, will be removed by some reiterated strong doses. They should likewise consider, that it is not an affair of a moment, or even of months, to re-establish an old diseased body, and to make it a *new one*: but with patience and perseverance they will. It is always a favourable sign, when a patient feels any *new symptoms*, or feelings arising, and that he does not feel his old ailment or pain so much, or so acute. *Boils and abscesses*, forming on any part, inwardly or outwardly, are *favorable signs*, and always terminate well, and restore the patient, when the *medicines are persevered with*.

It may not here be superfluous to put upon record, that patients have taken *thirty, forty, and fifty pills at a time, in severe and urgent cases*: and what was the consequence? *Nothing, but that they were the sooner WELL.* One person ill

of a *violent bilious and brain fever*, who would have been doomed by the faculty to bleeding and blistering, and a three weeks' confinement, *was immediately relieved*, and at his em- ployment the next afternoon ! In general, *fifteen or twenty pills*, prove very efficient doses in all cases. This proves that there *need be no apprehension of over doses*, and shows, too, the *absurdities of the faculty*, when they frighten you about *super-purgation*.

The British College of Health wishes to impress on the public mind one other important truth, necessary for perfectly understanding the Hygeian theory, which is, that our constitutions are all fundamentally the same, and that they be- come different only from the effect of disease : this is verified by the practice of all those who take the Universal Medicine, and persevere with it sufficiently to produce the desired change.

Although this New Medical Institution has hitherto re- frained from prescribing as to **DIET**, now however, it is deemed expedient to admonish mankind, and those who are *in search of health, strength, contentment, and long life*, that **ANIMAL FOOD** is *by no means the most conducive thereto*, but even destructive to them all. None at all, or at most, *very little animal food*, would be to the advantage of us all. *The absurd doc- trines, propagated by the faculty*, of animal food, jellies, and strong drinks, giving more strength and health than *vegetable diet*, like unto an *ignis fatuus*, have misled men, and made more victims of disease and wretchedness, than ten times the number of wars the world has had, would have done. Many great men have often maintained similar ideas with regard to *animal and vegetable food*, but from their not knowing then the "**UNIVERSAL MEDICINE**," they failed in their attempts of putting it in practice on themselves, or of enlightening the public ; for vegetable food requires the use of Medicine *to prepare the Body*, and make it salubrious and agree, and then it becomes the most pleasant and *most strengthening of all foods*. The variety of the vegetable world, *all fitted for our use*, is without bounds. Man should content himself with the produce of his fields, garden, and dairy.

A variety of cases, of all descriptions, and from all parts, sent spontaneously, are inserted, and render this edition an

universal register, in which every invalid may find similar cases to his own.

The public should likewise be informed, that some of the *diploma'd faculty* have become *secret converts* to the **HYGEIAN SYSTEM**—not by prescribing the 'Universal Medicines' to their patients, but by using them for themselves and families, and some by *written acknowledgments*—evincing, by this, the insufficiency of their own system! Indeed, what can be more preposterous, or show more the deep-rooted prejudices of the age, than to suppose there is any talismanic virtue in a diploma—earned principally by fees, and some years' attendance on absurd and insipid lectures at Medical Rooms. The silence, too, behind which they now entrench themselves, instead of coming candidly forward, either in defence of their practice, or allowing their errors, shows their dread, and how much they despair in encountering the British College of Health; and we may depict them by using a saying proverbial in Catholic countries—that they dread the Hygeists as the devil does holy water.

Thus has the British College of Health, in the short space of two years, reared its head far above the faculty of the old school, and made proselytes to their system in an unprecedented manner. Why? Because their system is comprehensible, and natural to all. They now call upon the public to assist them in their future operations; to interfere and petition the Legislature, that one class of men may not have the power to kill or torture thousands of their fellow-citizens with impunity, whilst one patient, dying under the treatment of others, subjects them to a criminal prosecution. There ought to be no monopoly in such science, which only engenders ignorance and self-conceit. Mankind should be left to judge for themselves who treats them best, and not have absurdities forced upon them, merely because they are dictated by men who have got diplomas. These laws originated in times of ignorance and barbarity, and now require alteration. The point at issue should be decided by fair competition and skill.

It is particularly requested to be observed that the Hygeian Medicines and Publications can only be had genuine of the Agents, as publicly appointed by

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT, H. P. M. M. B. C. H,

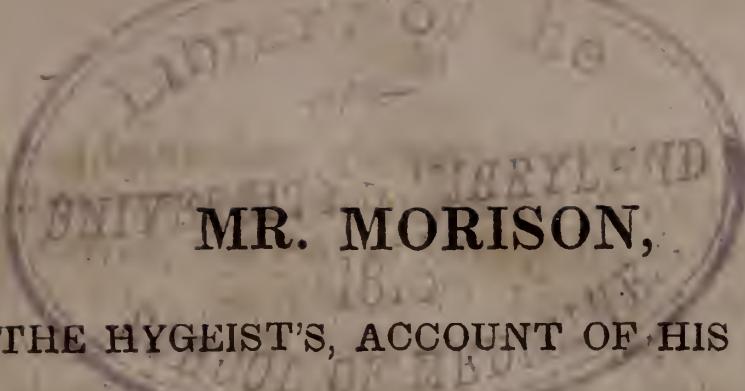
(to whom all applications for Agencies, and general Communications are to be addressed,) who his himself appointed

Sole Hygeian Delegate to the United States,

by the President, Vice President, and Professors in Council,
of the British College of Healty, London.

☞ Advice gratis.

Smith-street, Brooklyn, L. I.



MR. MORISON,

THE HYGEIST'S, ACCOUNT OF HIS OWN CASE OF CURE,

*As extracted from Morisoniana, the Family Adviser of the
British College of Health.*

HAVING now brought this my word of advice to the world, learnt from dear-bought experience and suffering, to a conclusion, it may not be deemed superfluous to say a little of myself, as the reader generally is curious—and very naturally so—to know something of the person, or author, who presumes to offer him his advice on any subject, either for his amusement or real benefit. Besides which, it will show, too, how Providence has conducted me under the pressure of the direst disease, for such a number of years, to arrive at last at the truth, and thereby have gained a real knowledge of the human body, (the promulgation of which is the most important gift that could be made to the human race,) and a perfect conviction of the erroneous theory and practice of the present medical profession.

Certainly in all ages, ancient as well as modern, the world has been amused with sarcasms, and accusations of the inutility of the medical profession; but that was all: physicians and doctors still kept their footing. Thus satirizing and lampooning the profession only amused those in health, did not benefit the sick; and mankind seeing disease and death all around them, whether they consulted the doctors or whether they did not, considered all as the inevitable work of Providence, and came to this consoling conclusion, "that what cannot be cured must be endured." Such, I may say, is still the state of ideas and feelings of mankind. Thus accusing and inveighing against the vagueness and futility of the mode of practice of a profession, (highly honourable

and necessary in itself, if properly understood,) could be of no use, unless you, at the same time, presented to the public another mode of practice, surer to cure and prevent their diseases, and more adapted to their natures.

I would, at the same time, request the reader—the unprejudiced reader—if he has occasion for or expects to reap any benefit from this advice, and improve his state of health, to weigh well within himself the validity of the arguments and deductions here introduced, though, perhaps, new to him. If he is satisfied with his health as it is, he will say, “I don’t require any advice on the subject, and reject the offer.” Considering health and disease as mere dispensations from the hand of Providence, showering all her greatest benefits on a very few individuals, and withholding them from the multitude, he thinks himself one of the select few, and that his state of health must be lasting. He does not consider them what they really are, proceeding from the universal laws of nature, brought on by a train of circumstances incident to life from birth to death, which, perhaps, have escaped his notice. To such a train of favourable circumstances, the healthy cheerful man owes his good, and to another train of unfavourable circumstances, the diseased man owes his bad health. We often see the most robust health brought to naught; why? because he was not instructed—did not know the sure way of preventing disease. He feels the darts of acute or chronic disorders; his high spirits forsake him, and he feels as a diseased man. Certainly, then, if the healthy man can be brought thus low, from a cause which we comprehend, owing to his own neglect, the valetudinary, or diseased man, may have his health improved by pursuing a different mode, and eradicating from his body the cause of corruption and disease. The sun shines alike for all. Does the farmer who takes in a barren field—drains it, ploughs it, manures it,—see his hopes blasted? No. And do we suppose that Providence has been less mindful of one of us, and that it intended this life as a world of woes to nine-tenths of mankind? No; the idea would be unjust, impious. Nature has in store great resources for the valetudinary. If none of his organs, or viscera, are really injured: that is to say, if they are not eaten, corroded, or wasted, by the long abode of his acrimonious

humours upon them; and even then he may have still almost certain hopes, if he arms himself with fortitude and perseverance, and if he has an inward conviction of the cause of all diseases, as explained in this advice.

The world, no doubt, will receive this advice with caution, and even distrust. Many of them will say, How can any man, not bred up to physic, as taught in our colleges and hospitals, pretend to come forward and offer opinions so contrary to those adopted by an host of learned men, who have spent their whole lives in studying and watching disease—from one, too, who despises to make quotations from the fathers of the medical art? Nature and experience are, however, better and surer masters and guides than any of these; and this will not be the first example in the world, of the human mind remaining for ages, ignorant of truths, the most obvious, and highly interesting to the felicity of mankind. Witness the fallacies ~~tha~~ have taken place, both as to religion and government, and the discoveries made in natural history and the arts. Besides, in cases of this kind, it is so difficult to leave the beaten track, and combat the prejudices of mankind, and of the age, that one must almost have the fervour of an apostle, and only have in view the good of the human race, to undertake and enter on such a calling; and I should have considered myself as guilty of treason to mankind, had I not promulgated truths so much to their advantage: even though the consequences to me may be highly disagreeable, from opposing such powerful adversaries, and which nothing but a conscientious conviction could overcome and determine me to bring before the public.

A thirty-five years' inexpressible suffering, both of body and mind, is an event, too, which falls but to the lot of few, if of any at all. Had it pleased God to call me out of this world some years ago, I should have died as another man, and been forgotten, and the world could have reaped no benefit from my case and misfortunes, nor from the favourable effects produced by the same means on my children. This is a guarantee to the world not often to be met with, and a convincing proof of the motto prefixed to this advice, that "health and old age are within the reach of us all."

I had passed my, fiftieth year before I first saw the light

—the true light, that guided me to health; and from my sixteenth year, I had passed a life of disease, physical misery, and woe. During that long period, I thought, believed and acted, as others do who are in search of health: —boarding-schools, confinement, and costiveness, were the parents that gave birth to my disease. After a lapse of five years, from sixteen to twenty-one, passed in a neglected state, and when disease was rooted in my body, (for people, and I myself then, consider the diseases of the body like a pear on a tree, and that they must be allowed to come to their full maturity before they are to be touched or meddled with,) I began to run the gauntlet of all the remedies which physicians of all countries are in the habit of prescribing. Beginning with change of air, country amusement and exercise, anhelminthicks, or vermisuges, mercurial and mineral purges; the scene was changed into stomachics, bitters, port wine, and beef-steaks, shower cold bath, chalybeates and mineral waters. Then came change of climate—from a cold climate to the torrid zone: no alteration. Next succeeded mercury in all its shapes—salivation, valerian, æther, bark in abundance, laxative pills just to move the bowels, assafœtida: then poverty of diet, scarcely any thing but vegetables and water. Nothing had any effect in giving me ease. At another time, a renowned M. D. or surgeon of London, and of noted eccentricity, restricted me to a diet of a tea-cup-full of bread and milk for breakfast; and for dinner, a basin of soup with bread and meat, the whole only to be of volume even to fill the basin. Half a ounce of salts every morning, and a glass of cascarilla bark before dinner, were the medicines to accompany this diet of an anchorite, which was thought the *ne plus ultra* of medical skill—along with particular injunctions at what hour to take exercise, and at what hour to sit still; and thus setting forth at the same time, that relaxing, bracing, and starving, could not fail to restore nerves and organs of digestion, and give to the machine a new life and ease. But many months of this made me no better, but worse. My doctors began to be at their wit's end; but they never want a refuge when disease is obstinate, and does not choose to obey their prescriptions. It was then imagination—nothing can be done; go about your business, occupy yourself with business and

employments, and learn to bear your sufferings. Total want of sleep, constant beating and uneasiness about the heart, dejection, the feeling of something like a bar across the lower part of my breast, no relish for amusement nor any thing else, costiveness—all these diseases together, were nothing to their sapient eyes and ears, accustomed to hear such complaints daily; but the sufferer does not content himself with such language. The next thing was, for these great oracles of Epidaurus, to find, in the formation of my chest, the cause of my complaint, and constant uneasiness. Then the truss-maker, or steel stays-maker, was set to work: steel jackets were made to spread out the bones of my chest, and give to the heart full scope to play. This appeared to me, then, a high effort of genius, and showed the resources of their medical art; and I blessed the men, who, thus devoting themselves to the research of knowledge to cure our diseases, evinced so much science. (What does not the poor sufferer grasp at?) But, alas! my chest would not open, the bones would not spread out. Reader, I suppose you think you have heard all, and that I must in good earnest declare, and think myself incurable. So I well nigh did and thought: but disease is a cloak you cannot carry about you unseen. So it happened to me—one's features, the eye, the gait, the complexion—every thing announces it when the body is out of order; and I was then still young, and had a right to ease, and even to health. This attracted the attention of an eminent medical man, in a large town, where I then was, and whom I had seen accidentally: this was twenty years ago. He soon displayed his science, by finding out a cause for my complaint, which none of his predecessors had yet thought of. A cure or operation of such importance was not, however, to be undertaken by one alone, and a medical board was formed of two physicians, and two surgeons, and all in high repute: and what do you think their unanimous decision was? Only to make a hole or incision at the pit of the stomach, arrive at the cartilage which is there, lift it up, and cut off its point: giving plausible reasons that the cartilage was too long, rubbed upon the stomach, and caused the beating, irritation, want of sleep, &c. &c. which I invariably complained of. Guided by such Mentors, and men of science too, I consented to submit;

one night's good rest and sleep, I thought, would repay me for all the danger I ran; such was my calculation and eagerness to get well. The operation was begun, of which I bear the mark to this day; but, on advancing, the scientific gentlemen got frightened at the danger, and abandoned me to the care of another surgeon to heal up the wound. This was a shock hard to bear; such a disappointment after my sanguine hopes. What was to be done? Suicide? Nature and religion both revolt at it. Thus I continued, year after year, struggling with disease—my speedy dissolution was often looked for—my meridian of life passed—the powers and energy of life fast subsiding—my faculties impairing, and sight becoming dim. I was fast descending into the grave—the lightest meal gave me all the horrors of indigestion—that low languid state of it, in which the sufferer finds no ease nor rest any way—my glands in the neck and groin obstructed—irritable, peevish, sleepless—my joints stiff, and my feet filled with most excruciating pains, so that I could scarcely walk—on my elbows and shoulders the flesh appearing raw, the skin being eat away by the acrimony of the humours. Such was I in my fifty-first year; and my original complaint, the cause and source of all these evils, remaining the same. At this period I acquired new ideas. I began to reason with myself on all that had passed, and had been done. I soon saw the futility of the whole, and the want of principles and design in all the prescriptions of my doctors; they appeared to me no better than the hood-winked persons at the play of blind-man's buff: they are groping about, and it is all a chance whether they hit on the right disease or not; nay, that by their present practice they cannot cure any disease, as they are ignorant of the real cause of all disease. If a patient gets cured of his disease, it is by nature: well for him if they have not given him soporiferous drugs to counteract nature. Let me make here one remark: has the medical profession, notwithstanding the antiquity it boasts of, discovered or established as yet any real facts as to the treatment of disease, and that has proved convincing to themselves, or satisfactory to others—their practice varying in different countries, and in the same country varying according to the individual notions of the physicians, one contradicting another? Do they not show, by

their eagerness in looking out for new remedies, and new modes of cure, that they are in want of something, which they have not yet found? Can any one of us, or themselves say, that they possess a sure mode of improving our health, benefitting our nature, and expanding our faculties, to the utmost of which they are susceptible?—such, however, should be the task of the true physician. They are still expecting to find out, to accomplish this, some great remedy or specific, in some remote quarter of the globe; and the lichen of Iceland, or another exotic, the name of which I do not remember, are now under their demure consideration, as proper drugs to operate the salvation of the human race. In a year or two they will be forgotten. Do you think this is the way to treat man, the chief work of the creation? Depend upon it their theory and practice are erroneous. We trust and depend upon them to be sure, because it is the practice of the world; and every one knows no better, and is at a loss what to do. Discarding every thing I had learned and believed in before from their doctrines, I said to myself: What can it be that makes me so ill, so miserable? It is neither musket balls, nor stones, nor sharp-pointed instruments; for I have neither of those within me. It cannot be any of my solid parts; for if any of them were in an injured state, I should soon feel the consequences of it. It then can be nothing else but my bad humours, which, from my stomach and bowels, are diffused all over my body. I then rested settled as to that point, resolved to place my confidence in the vegetable universal medicines, as the only rational purifiers of the blood and system, as they alone take away the dross and impurities out of the body—and that have not deceived me. One step leads to another: I soon found that the idea with regard to them was erroneous; that instead of weakening, they strengthen; that though used for any length of time, they still operate alike; that the stomach and bowels never get wearied with them; on the contrary, that they delight in them; that all other functions and powers are improved; that on leaving them off, costiveness did not ensue (provided you have once persevered with the use of them to effectually purify the system;) and that evacuating by these vegetables, is the natural function of the bowels, as digestion to the stomach, breathing to the lungs,

sight to the eyes ; and every one knows, that all these are the better for being used. All nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships ; but Columbus only found out the way to America—before him they only knew to paddle about the shores : by Columbus, the world has derived from ships the advantages they were susceptible of. So I have ventured on an unknown ocean, and made the object I was in search of, *health*. These vegetable medicines were likewise known, but their use was not. People and physicians knew only that it was sometimes necessary to give them, in a small degree —just, as they say, to open the bowels, and prevent nature from being stopped—trusting to their art to establish and maintain the just equilibrium among the humours, by their various drugs of different natures. But this equilibrium always escaped them, when they thought themselves the surest of it. They did not know, or, at least, they do not show it by their practice, that by draining the body of its dross and humours, all the other juices flow in their natural healthy state. They seem to think the stomach and bowels comparable to a pair of mill-stones, and that use would make them smooth, and lose their powers ; hence the erroneous system of giving tone, force, bracing, &c. Perhaps they are just now debating in their medical councils, whether it is by muscular force, or by juices, that digestion is consummated. The stomach and bowels have always power enough when they are clean. The only thing they dread, is when their juices are obstructed and cannot flow freely : therefore the evident inference from this is, that it is by the juices alone that the digestion of our aliments is consummated. By the use of them, I have, comparatively speaking, renewed my youth ; I have got rid of all pains—my limbs are supple—the palpitation at my heart is gone, and my spirits easy ; my sleep is returned for a period of four or five hours ; I neither fear wet, cold, nor heat, nor catch colds in any situation ; exercise gives me no fatigue ; and this great change, so much good, operated for the trifling inconvenience of swallowing a few pills at bed-time, and a glass of lemonade in the morning, which do not impose—nay, don't require any restraint either day or night, but leave you a perfect master of yourself and your time. My most sanguine expectations, three years ago, could not have

anticipated such a result. I was dying, and ten times worse than any of you, and, as you see, the disease was old. For recent complaints, and as a preventive, ten days will do more than a year for me. Luckily for me, amidst such various treatments, I had the good fortune to escape laudanum and bleeding; otherwise I should not have been here to tell the tale. After long perseverance, two years and a half after I had begun with the vegetable universal medicine, I had ocular demonstration of the cause of my complaint being evacuated: a substance of a skinny, glutinous nature, four or five inches long; moulded like a gut, descended from the mouth of my stomach, immediately from the place where the learned doctors and surgeons had begun the incision for opening, and of which a fac-simile is still in my possession. You may well imagine, that from its long abode there, it had acquired considerable consistency, which must have been much greater before passing through the stomach and bowels, and thus presenting itself to my eyes. Had my body been opened at any period of my illness, no doubt the disectors would have dignified it with the name of ossification of some of these parts; and there as we may suppose, it was sticking close as gum or fungus to a tree. Reader, this was the case from the beginning of my disease, want of all rest, and comfort, and loss of fortune. I frequently thought I should go mad, and that I was possessed of a devil within me. In the first periods of it, and when my other feelings were still acute, I would have taken up my abode in the sandy deserts of Africa, to obtain a few nights' sound sleep, the common solace of mankind; and so I well nigh did, or worse, for it drove me to the West Indies. You cannot imagine to yourself the anguish and pain of it; yet no one knew how to give me any relief. At its commencement, thirty-eight years ago, it was only a simple humour that had settled there, and by the treatment which nature prescribes for all disease, would have been radically cured in a week, or ten days; but it was neglected, and allowed to take root and grow. Reader, all your diseases and pains arise from a like cause: they must proceed from a humour. I defy all ingenuity to establish any other cause. I had no more visible appearance of humours then about me than you have. I was only highly uneasy and

disturbed, and had pain ; and it is evident that my heart at every stroke met a resistance. Nothing could give me sleep. You see, my medical advisers never dreamed of finding out the true cause : the vegetable universal medicines, however, did me this good office, as they search the whole body, and ferret out disease ; that is, obnoxious humours, wherever they are seated. Do not we hear every day of people with pains in the side, breast, abdomen, and head, which terminate fatally, only because the proper remedy is not applied ? Did not Bonaparte die of a disorder of this kind, in some shape or other, which some courses of the vegetable universal medicine would have stopped and eradicated ? So do we all ; but it is not investigated : a humour, in some shape, is the cause of all disease, and of death. Is this no small consolation to mankind, to have their minds set at ease on a point that so much interests them, as to know the real cause of their diseases, and to see their way clear out of the wilderness in which they were before lost ?

But physicians will say, (and some others will join them,) Who could discover the cause of such disorder ? or, that you had brazen stomach and bowels, to support such purging. It is, however, the talent you often picque yourselves upon the most, to discriminate constitutions, and to treat them accordingly. On the many applications I made to you, why did not any of you find out the stomach and bowels of brass at the time ? This is, however, but mere waste of words, and requires no other refutation than to repeat, that every one possesses the same stomach and bowels of brass, and that it is only stagnant and corrupt humours which the stomach and bowels dread, and that it is owing to these humours, in one shape or other, that all around us die ; for death always proceeds from an injury done to some of our inward parts by these humours. And here I cannot forbear still impressing on the mind of the reader, that all pain, no matter how trifling, an individual feels, is the beginning of disease, and will be every day making progress, if you do not check it, and evaluate it. It is the snow-ball at the top of the mountain, which, if allowed to roll down, becomes an overwhelming mass at the bottom. Away, then, with that inhuman and brutalizing idea and method which many people have, of foolishly resisting and attempting to conquer pain and dis-

ease. They say unto themselves—I am ill; I suffer, but yet I won't submit; it would be pusillanimous, effeminate. Certainly such a man's apology is to be found in the ignorance of his advisers. If he consulted a physician, he told him one thing, and prescribed accordingly; if he went to another physician, he told him another story, and prescribed something else; friends did the same, till the poor sufferer, tired out, but not relieved, said, I will do or take nothing, as I find them all useless; and from this it became a sign of wisdom to take nothing, because they had never been put on the right road. The intelligent reader will perceive, that by this mode of treatment you strike at the root of all disease at the same time, and prevent the *Hydra* monster from assuming his various shapes. How often do we see a person fallen sick, when he is treating and labouring under any disease, another malady, of a different nature and symptoms, declares itself; and the patient falls a victim to a complication of diseases, but which proceeded in all from the same cause or origin!—It belongs to this great nation, renowned for its religion, morality, glory, perfection in the arts and sciences, and riches, manfully to come forward and stop this havoc of disease and wretchedness: this equally interests the rich and the poor, all and every one. The whole nation is groaning under the present practice of the medical profession, which fosters disease more than it cures it, and debases our constitutions. Is there no difference betwixt right and wrong in medical treatment? do the professors of it consider themselves heaven-born? or is it a subject which defies investigation? Our hospitals, infirmaries, poor-houses, and mad-houses, are filled with diseased objects. Before they have attained half their natural age, the young are swept away, or grow up diseased and profligate. Much care has been taken and great means employed to instruct their minds; but we forget to instruct them as to the treatment of their bodies. This, however, would be no difficult task, and the good consequences of it would soon be felt. The constitutional virtues have always been held in the highest estimation, as forming good religious members of society. In my own family, on my own children, I have evident testimony of the very salutary effects of the vegetable universal medicine; although they were born with far from good constitu-

tions to boast of, but the reverse, being all subject to various chronic complaints, as might be expected, yet by the use of them their constitutions and state of body have been wonderfully improved and altered for the better, kept free from all surrounding disease, not catching colds, coughs, nor sore throats, and always hearty, lively, and apt to learn.

Reader, I have an inward conviction of the truth of all advised here—a conviction learnt from experience; for experience should always precede conviction, however plausible the previous reasoning may be, which led you to make the trial by experience. If it is otherwise, it is only system-making and chimeras. I have revealed to mankind truths the most important to them; and thirty years ago I would willingly have given all I possessed to have had the same revealed to me, and thought I made a good bargain; for what is life without health, and the enjoyment of our faculties? not a state of happiness, but of misery. And who is the man who in his life has not felt the insignificance and even perniciousness of all medical knowledge and prescriptions hitherto? My last advice is, if you wish to live long, pleasantly, and happy, useful to yourself and to others, think it not too much trouble to prevent disease. It is much easier to prevent than to cure. Root out the weeds by time. You are now put upon the high road, with health full in view, and guided by sure ulerring principles to direct you.

JAMES MORISON.

POSTSCRIPT.

Reader, let me narrate to you a small circumstance that took place not a month ago, and when I was penning this advice to you; for in an investigation of this kind, the minuter the circumstance, of the more consequence it is. If a man, from his knowledge, science, or art, could cause the slightest down to grow upon your skin, on a part where there was none, and could give good rational grounds for his so doing, we should then have sufficient reason to hope, that

the same person would arrive at the knowledge of covering our heads with hair when bald, and where there was none. I had on the middle joint of one of the middle toes of the left foot, a very slight contraction of the articulation, with a little turgidity, and the skin looked whitish and shining. It perhaps, had existed there twenty years, (for I do not remember its appearing,) gave me no pain, and did not prevent me wearing any shoe. All I know is, that it was there for many, many years: the nicest anatomist, or sculptor, would only have said, that there was some imperfection in it; a little contraction and swelled skin it certainly had. One day lately I felt pain on it, on the bone farther down, close to the body of the foot, a little hardness and redness, like a flea bite; but I felt, at the same time, that the pain was deep, and reached the bone. It went on increasing; and the whole of that part of the foot became inflamed and swelled, and for two days I could scarcely walk. Those about me recommended various applications common in such cases; but I rejected them, sensible of the only cause from which it could proceed, and confident in the vegetable universal medicine to eradicate that cause. I was otherwise in perfect health, and could have walked thirty miles the day before it attacked me. It is to be remarked, too, that on the other side of the articulation, towards the point of the toe, there was not the least inflammation; this shows how the blood acts—it had detached the humour, and was conveying it up to the bowels to be purged off. As I expected, in a few days more, the inflammation subsided; and, what is still more, the whole contraction and little swelling were gone. Science, or knowledge, without knowing the cause how this insignificant change on my toe was brought about, is no knowledge at all, and is lost to the world; you can make no use of it on other occasions. The cause of the change on my toe arose from this: my blood was then purified by three years' use of the vegetable universal medicine, and I was in good health. I have before said, in the body of this advice, that the blood, the life of man, when perfectly purified, becomes penetrating, elastic, energetic. It strives to have uncontrolled sway in all its dominions, the body, and to be itself everywhere, to nourish all properly. More nice than the anatomist or sculptor, and jealous of its rights, the blood had found out this

little corner on the articulation of my toe, where one of its bitter enemies had established himself for many years. This enemy was a humour, and the cause of the contraction ; the pure blood, strong and active, enters into combat with it, subdues, and expels it. This was the cause of the inflammation—the humour, being dislodged, spread itself over the other parts, till, by the circulation, it was to be conveyed to the bowels to be carried off. One may judge of the malignity of the humours, when this, not so big as half a small pea, could occasion such pain. This was the consequence of more than a thousand doses of the vegetable universal medicine, which did not disable me, all that time, from any occupation or amusement. This may be compared to the last conquest the blood had to make to regain possession of its dominions.

From this occurrence on the toe, one may draw inferences and knowledge of the most useful nature. We may consider it as the seed of a disease, which had planted itself there, and only waiting a favourable opportunity of spreading itself, which would have depended on my mode of life, and state of blood ; for example, four years ago, being so ill, and pains in some other parts of my feet that I could scarcely walk, if, instead of using the vegetable universal medicine, I had followed the advice of physicians, cronies, and such like, and used, as the expression is, bracers, fortifiers, nostrums, or specifics,—this same humour on the toe would have been fostered up into the gout, or some such thing, and if alive at this day, (which was not probable,) I should have been infirm and bed-ridden.

JAMES MORISON.

ORIGIN OF LIFE,

AND

CAUSE OF DISEASES,

CLEARLY EXPLAINED, DEMONSTRATED, AND PUT

IN A NEW LIGHT;

ACCOUNTING FOR OUR SENSES AND FEELINGS,

A

PHYSICAL TREATISE,

DEDICATED TO

The Council and Professors of the London University.

BY JAMES MORISON,

THE HYGEIST.

Man, learn to know thyself, thy own Body, and trust only to trial and experience.

LONDON.

1828.

ORIGINAL

EDITION OF 1800

THE COAST, BAY, AND HARBOR OF NEW YORK
AND NEW JERSEY

CHARTED AND DRAWN BY JAMES COOK, 1800.

CHART OF THE BAY AND HARBOR OF NEW YORK

AND NEW JERSEY

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AND NEW JERSEY, 1800.

TO THE COMMON COUNCIL AND PROFESSORS
OF THE
LONDON UNIVERSITY.

GENTLEMEN,

I have taken the liberty of dedicating to you, the following short Treatise, on a subject highly important to the welfare of mankind; and which, on that account, cannot but be interesting to you, however little justice it may have received from the hands of the Author.

I have the honour to be, respectfully,

Gentlemen,

Your very obedient, humble servant,

JAMES MORISON.

Claremont-Place, Judd-street, October, 1828.

TREATISE.

On the Origin of Life, and the Supreme Agency of Blood and Air only, on the Human Body; illustrative of the Hygeian Theory of Medicine, and the causes of Diseases.

BLOOD forms the body—Air gives it Life. What is Life? From whence do we spring? These are questions which have always occupied the attention of mankind, as they do now, without their ever receiving any satisfactory or useful elucidation; and after reading all the theories, systems, and speculations thereupon, of Philosophers, Naturalists, or Physicians, we are, at last, brought only to this conclusion: that we do not know or comprehend anything about it; that our whole beginning and being are incomprehensible to us; and that that state which we call life, remains a mystery of nature to us.

Naturalists, Philosophers, Physicians, and Anatomists, have in vain attempted to guide our steps, or to assist our researches, so as to impart to us an intimate conviction and knowledge of the origin of our lives and natures.

They have all strayed into theoretical conjecture, endeavouring to erect a body composed of matter and spirit, vitality and such like. As these theories were all imaginary, and not grounded upon any real basis or foundation, and only flattering to the vanity of mankind, by telling them that they had a soul of a far superior nature to their bodies, and that this soul alone demanded their exclusive care and attention; we have, in consequence, age after age, seen all these theories, and the various labours of metaphysicians, after momentarily agitating the world, pass away, leaving the human race a prey to never-ending perplexities, doubts, superstitions, and ideas of predestination.

Life consists of Blood and Air.

It is not intended, in this short sketch, to enter into, or give quotations from authors who have preceded us in treating on

these subjects,—a recapitulation of old errors is always useless labour. Our endeavours have a more practical use in view ; to make mankind and the world acquainted with the true and real state and cause of their existence, both in health and in disease, and to disperse the superstitious theories and practices of the medical profession ; and notably, when they talk of the *vitality* of different *parts* of the body, *inflammatory action*, and above all, what they call *sympathetic affections*,—all of which seem to imply that every part of the *body* has a thinking and feeling faculty inherent in itself.

Nothing can be more absurd and contrary to *truth* than this idea, as it is the blood alone which gives all vitality and power of feeling to every part of the body ; and that which they call sympathetic affections, arise entirely from a bad humour in the blood, which, settling, causes pain in any one part, and may be and is carried by the circulation to any other part of the body, where it likewise gives pain. This is the explanation of all sympathetic affections, inflammatory actions, flying pains, and rheumatism.

Blood has formed the body ; but there would be no life without air : this will be more decidedly understood by laying before the reader an account of our formation, and of all animals in the womb of the mother. From the moment that conception has taken place, a communication establishes itself between the centre of the embryo or conception, and the blood of the mother ; which blood may be said to nestle, as it were, that is, turns round and round, and by degrees brings to perfection the animal fruit. You may suppose this drop of blood deposited in the embryo, and kept in circulation by the blood of the mother, as similar to a person building his own house or covering, or a snail growing in its shell. By degrees the blood forms this habitation or covering for itself, which is called the body, going on progressively during nine months of pregnancy, perfecting and completing it for the new world it is about to enter : this is all carried on by and from the blood of the mother, introduced into the young infant by means of the navel, which thus circulates in the infant in the womb as it does after birth. At maturity, or the expiration of nine months from conception, it has then completed its work, a child or young man, and thus made a receptacle or habitation for itself (that is the blood) to live in after life,—a

work complete and perfect in all its organs and parts, but of which it has made as yet no use, because its body was supported and nourished by the blood of its mother. It has lungs, but does not breathe,—a stomach, but neither eats nor digests,—bowels, but it has as yet no excrement to pass. The moment the new-born infant sees the light, all these (its organs are put in motion by the *Almighty* breath of Heaven,)—the *air*, by means of the mechanism or construction of the lungs. The heart now beats, the stomach craves food, and digests, and the bowels evacuate; the infant is then detached from its mother, it receives no more of her blood, and it is now ushered into the world furnished with an apparatus to make blood for itself, and to continue its existence. This is the beginning of what we call life, and brought about in a physical, comprehensible manner. We see therefrom, that the blood of the mother was the only agent in forming the body of the infant; but, though possessing all its organs, it had none of the attributes of life, till the air had acted upon its lungs, and set all the machine in motion,—that is to say, made the blood to circulate. We thus arrive at the first and only true principle of life, and learn therefrom, that there is no vitality or vital principle existing in any part of it, but that all vitality proceeds from the circulating blood.

During the period of gestation, nature, or (to speak more properly) the blood of the mother has not been negligent. Although the child was not eating, the mother's blood has supplied its stomach and intestines with that fluid called the gastric juice or bile, as necessary for dissolving and digesting the food of the new-born infant; this appears from the early evacuation of the meconium or concrete bile by the new-born infant, and which has been accumulating in its entrails during the period of the child's growth in the womb. From this, we see evidently that the bile is not extracted from our aliments, as vulgarly thought, but is a fluid furnished from the whole mass of our blood, as it accumulated and existed there before the child had ate or drank.

It is evident from the foregoing, that man owes his beginning and growth to the blood: first, during gestation to the blood of the mother, and afterwards, through life to the blood derived from his food; and the air, through the mechanism of the lungs, keeps the whole in motion, and that perfect

health and strength arise from a free circulation. All diseases you witness, either acute or chronic, are owing to an obstructed circulation of the blood—even stomach and bowel complaints, and which have been attributed to very different causes.

The blood is the person, the individual himself; the mind is in the blood, as are all our other senses and feelings.

When a person thinks, it is the blood that thinks, by the operation of its organ, the brain. When he tastes, it is the blood that tastes, by the operation of the palate and tongue. When he sees, it is the blood that sees, by the operation of the eyes. When he hears, it is the blood that hears, by the operation of the inner ears. When he breathes, it is the blood that breathes, and draws in air by the operation of the lungs. When he feels by the skin or touches, it is the blood that feels, by the operation of the skin. When he suffers pain of any kind, he is suffering from some obstruction or impediment, presented to the free circulation of his blood; if externally, in the shape of a wound, and if internally, in the shape of humours clogging and stopping up the passages of the heart, or in any other part of the body. When he wishes, wills, desires, loves, hates and despises, it is the blood that does all these, by the operation of the heart; or when he executes a movement of any kind, it is the blood that does it, by the operation of the spine, which is the organ of movement. When a person digests, it is the blood that digests, by the operation of the gastric juices poured into the stomach. When the bowels evacuate, it is the blood that evacuates, by means of the bile exciting the bowels. How erroneously have Philosophers, Naturalists, Anatomists, and Physiologists, reasoned on the brain: they have ascribed to it all vitality, the life, the soul of man, and consider it as a kind of deity presiding over the rest of the body. This arose from their viewing the body as if composed of several different pieces put together, and their forgetting it is but one whole, or having within it but one feeling agent. Does not every one see plainly the cause of their mistake, and that all their science, as they call it, is a nonsensical jargon of absurdities, since it is not according to the truth. Have these Philosophers ever felt a corn on the little toe, or the gout on the great toe, or a violent inflammation any where else, and been

insensible of the pain? have they never witnessed a mortification on the toe soon destroying life? Does not the gouty man in his agony think his great toe endowed with as much sensibility as his brain? Well, it is the blood that is the suffering principle or agency of feeling in all these. Do not surgeons and doctors know, that by opening a vein, the blood all runs out, and you expire? What then becomes of this vitality or vital spark, which they tell you your brain and other parts are virtually endowed with, or is inherent in them? Or, if you tie up your little finger with a thread, and prevent the blood from circulating in it, you have no more feeling in it;—or, if you raise the skin or flesh, and detach them from the blood, this will give you pain at first, but, as soon as the skin and flesh are detached from the circulating blood, you have no more feeling in it, and you may cut it off with a scissors, as something not belonging to you. We hear from the pulpit, and we read every day in the newspapers, of the vital spark having fled from the body, as if there were something to come out of it, like a spark from a flint-stone, and that such a spark was the cause of life, and its exit that of death. Such assertions and opinions coming from so high an authority, tend only to the propagation of vulgar errors, and keep mankind always in the dark as to the real state of their bodies. How can men, and they of learning and judgment too, reason so absurdly on the mind and body, as to suppose them distinct? Will nothing teach them to abjure their old errors? Don't they see from infancy up to old age, that our minds depend upon the state of our bodies, and not our bodies on the state of our mind: for, in such case, it would be every one's mind, inclination, or wish, to be well and in good health, but this we know has no effect on the body. But on the other hand, we know well that a proper treatment of the body has an all-powerful influence on the mind, so much so as to convert the insane and irritated man, or the desponding, dejected man, into a reasonable one. Both these states, so opposite to one another, will be brought to a proper standard by the same means of purifying the blood. Have they not the living example of my Lord Liverpool before them, or him who, eighteen months ago, governed the empire, and who has not now, perhaps, the strength of mind or coherency of a baby? What invisible demon or spirit came to destroy the mind of

Lord Liverpool? None. But I will tell you, reader, in a physical way, that which has been the cause of his calamity, that has destroyed his mind and faculty of thinking, by obstructing the operations of the organ of thought, which is the brain. It was this:—Twelve or eighteen months before this calamity befel him, my Lord Liverpool was copiously bled for an inflammatory complaint, instead of which he should have been only briskly purged. This bleeding which he underwent did not carry away the obstructions that were then forming in the veins and glands of the neck, and on the brain itself, and they have every day since been accumulating and choking up more; these bad humours, too, were the cause of the inflammation, for inflammation does not arise from too much blood, but from bad humours choking up the blood. This is the reason why my Lord Liverpool became an apoplected, palsied man: deprived of his faculties and of thought; he has not the power of his mind, because the brain, glands, and blood vessels leading to the brain, are choked up, and the blood cannot now run smoothly and briskly to and from the brain. We see, from this, that my Lord Liverpool lost his mind, owing to the bad treatment of his body. My Lord Liverpool might still recover the use of his faculties, if properly treated.

Every thing in an animal body derives from the blood, which is itself the essence or nutritive part of food of all kinds taken into the stomach. We eat only to make blood. This operation of nature in the stomach called digestion, (which is the process of changing all kind of food whatsoever into blood,) is effected solely by means of the juices of the blood itself poured into the stomach; they alone, in their pure state, have the power of converting food into blood; and they receive no assistance from any muscular force, for the muscles, nerves, and organs, receive their power of action and sensibility from the purity of the blood, which pervades all the body, and in this pure state furnishes or gives off juices equally pure for the support and nourishment of all its members,—as for example, for the eyes, the brain, the hair, for the bones, the nails, the mouth, palate, the skin, &c. A healthy new-born infant digests with ease the food appropriate for it, better than many muscular men digest theirs. A new-born infant may be said, however, to have little or no muscular

force. From this we learn the erroneous means that have been hitherto resorted to for remedying all stomach and bowel complaints, indigestion, flatulence, &c. &c. ; and we know, too, the little or no success that has always attended them hitherto. These erroneous means are the use of bark, wine, bitters, steel, iron, spices, cold baths, sea-bathing, and mineral waters—all of them given or prescribed on the erroneous system of strengthening and bracing up the stomach, its coats and fibres, and the nerves.

From the preceding, it is an undeniable truth, that every thing in all animal bodies proceeds from the blood, which is the only supporter of life, feeding and upholding all our organs in their due states, even the brain itself, which is the organ of thought, and which Medical Men and Philosophers have very erroneously attempted to represent as possessing innate qualites independent of the physical state of the body ; whereas it receives all its organization and strength from the blood, and according as it is, the brain acts with freedom and vigour, like any other organ—as the eyes, ears, palate, lungs, or heart. Why does a man in a fever, when he becomes delirious, lose his senses ?—he is in a state of insanity. The reason is because his brain is highly affected—it is full of humours, which choke it up, and cause inflammation. This is verified by the inspection of the skulls of persons who die in this state—the whole brain is found covered with pus, matter, effusions ; and if the malady is not properly carried off by evacuations, it ends in death, or, at best, in a very infirm, lingering convalescence, and frequently in a confirmed insanity. Examine, interrogate, the miserable inmates of our Bedlams and Lunatic Asylums—you will there find abundant proofs of the melancholy effects of the present treatment, and that these victims date their calamity from some fever or sickness, measles, lying-in, milk fever, &c. All these evils originate from improper treatment, and from applying other remedies for their cure than the vegetable purgatives. Insanity, melancholy, aberrations, loss of intellect, loss of memory, scrofula in young and old, only arise from this cause, impurity of blood ; and have been deemed incurable, merely owing to false reasoning, and systems ; and that the easy and proper remedy never has been applied.

After the blood, the air we breathe is the next agent of

life ; we cannot exist a moment without it. Why ? Because the want of it stops the blood ; and if you draw off all the blood, although you have air, yet you expire too. Air, atmosphere, are essential to life, but the quality of them is not of that importance to health that Physicians and Doctors would make you believe. In fact, if you would look over the world you will find healthy people and sickly people in all kinds of air. I would never advise any one to be dissatisfied with the air he breathes, and he should be convinced and persuade himself that the air is not the real cause of his pain and sufferings ; this real cause is always and in all cases a vitiated humour within our own bodies, and, if he takes the proper medicine to evacuate this humour, he will find himself well in any air, and have nothing to fear from those diseases which you were attributing to the unwholesomeness of the air.

It is to be gathered from what we already know of the other operations of nature in her grandest works, that they are all conducted and produced on simple and unvarying principles : thus the movement of the heavenly bodies proceeds in a never-deviating and fixed way—the true system or knowledge thereof remained long unknown : and many were the conjectures and opinions of the most learned philosophers concerning it, before the truth at last shone forth. It would be needless collecting from ancient authors their various opinions thereon—it is enough to say, that they wrote and formed hypotheses, as if man had been the artificer.

Shall I next allude to agriculture, or the vegetation of plants, the oldest of the sciences, and the first occupation of mankind. Not many years ago, even in this country, it was still buried among a heap of unmeaning methods and superstitious usages : one grain or seed was to be sown, or planted at full moon—another, at new moon—and those of a third kind, at the moon's decline ; with a variety of other unmeaning precautions, now found useless and laughed at. No doubt there are improvements still to be made therein ; but *draining*, lately introduced, is the great science thereto, or *sine qua non* for rendering the earth fruitful. The philosopher, or true observer of nature, cannot but be struck with the great similarity existing between the terrestrial body, and the human or animal body ; the cause of unproductiveness in the one, and of diseases in the other, proceeds from the same

source, namely, a corrupt, stagnant, and sour humour. Carry off the stagnant, corrupt juices, and fruitfulness and health are produced in both: this allows the free circulation of the *good juices* or *dew of heaven*, and of the blood, and circulation is the life of all vegetating and animal bodies. Nature produces all her variety from the same simple means, and on an universal principle. Draining, to an unfruitful field, is acting as purging on diseased animal bodies.

To conclude: an identical fraction of the blood of Eve (the mother of all mankind,) still circulates in the bodies of all now existing, as it will in the bodies of those yet to come into existence. As the blood has in individuals the power of adding to its own quantity; but the quality or nature of it (its acting principle of life) was derived from our first mother, as implanted in her by the Almighty. All the diseases that have since the creation, afflicted mankind, have been owing to humours, more or less acrimonious, corrupt, and putrid, incorporating with the original pure blood, and degenerating it in millions of ways and strengths, thereby increasing our infirmities. This degeneracy of the blood has taken place in individuals, and been influenced—1st, before birth, by the degrees of health and constitution of their parents,—2dly, from touch, introduction, or inoculation of a malignant virus, humour, or poison—and 3dly, by the habits, diet, treatment in diseases during infancy and youth, which begin and lay the foundation of all diseases, according to the person's own conduct and mode of life; but still every individual, even the most diseased, has within him a germ or root of the original pure blood of his common mother Eve; which germ of pure blood is the supporter of our life, and is in a constant struggle to throw off the heterogeneous, corrupt humours, which are the cause of disease in the individual. By purging the body of the diseased individual of its bad humours, you allow the germ of pure blood to gain ground and to make fresh blood of a better quality, and so on progressively, till the whole mass is regenerated: for the good principle, or good pure blood, is always striving to be predominant over the bad or diseased humours. Nature is constantly, though silently, counteracting the vices of man, for the preservation and health of the species. The ideas of the Magi of Persia,

who, in a moral light, imagined two spirits (the one good and other evil) as continually disputing with one another, the empire over man, receive from this a true, comprehensible, and corporeal application.

THE
EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY

NEW YEAR'S GIFT

TO THE WORLD:

IN

A SHORT TREATISE,

ON THE

ORIGINAL CAUSE

OF THE

SMALL POX VIRUS,

WHEREIN IT IS PROVED

*To be not only a Necessary Operation of Nature, but Perfectly
Harmless and Beneficial, if judiciously treated:*

WITH

PRACTICAL EVIDENCES OF THE ALL-SUFFICIENCY

OF

MORISON'S

Vegetable Universal Medicine,

Possessing the power of completely eradicating the virulence of the disorder,
without one hour's restraint.

BY T. MOAT,

Vice President of the British College of Health.

ТЧЛО СЧАСТВИЕ И

САЛЮТ СЧАСТИЯ

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NEW-YEAR'S GIFT.

*Letter to the Hygeist, on the treatment, cure, and eradicability
of the Small Pox, Measles, and Whooping-Cough.*

MR. MORISON,

SIR,

HAVING had many pleasant conferences with you on the subject of your general theory of curing all complaints with your *one only*, yet "UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE MEDICINE," when we have interchanged our *innumerable proofs of the soundness of its principle*, (which in no one instance had failed, where the patients were obedient to the instructions,) the subject of the ERADICABILITY OF THE SMALL POX, or, at least of rendering that malady HARMLESS, has ever been a leading article in our consideration; and you have more than once, desired me to give you my ideas on the CAUSE AND CURE of that dire disease, in writing. To this request, after having had so many *proofs of successful administration*, I now attend, and submit the following little Treatise to your perusal and candid consideration, and beg you will give me your mature opinion of its contents, waiting your corrections on points that may appear to you inaccurate.

Convinced, however, that on its *general principle* we are agreed, and knowing that you had determined to put the contention between the *past and present practice*, and *your new theory*, to the test of public ordeal, by a direct challenge to all the Faculty, I have taken the opportunity of this day, entering upon a new year, and of commencing a new *æra in physic*, publishing *your challenge*, with a firm confidence in an ac-

ceptable reception from an already prepared and grateful public, for the *benefits received through your means.*

Supported by your general approval of my exertions, I can have no possible misgivings on the result, and look to the conclusion of this year, with increasing and delightful honours in the public estimation.

Sir,

I remain, as ever, most devotedly your's,

THOMAS MOAT.

16, Clarence-Row, New-Passage,
Devonport, January 1st, 1830.

London, British College of Health, 7th Jan. 1830.

To T. MOAT, V.P.B.C.H.

My dear Sir,

I beg to own the receipt of your favour of the 1st instant, along with your Treatise on Small Pox, setting forth the facility of preventing and eradicating the same. I have perused it with pleasure and attention, and I agree with your well-grounded reasoning on the history and origin of this disease, or plague, which, owing to the absurd and erroneous theories of the medical faculties throughout Europe, has so long kept the whole world in terror.

Your extensive practice and success in this, and every other Disease, must *at last* convince the *Public* as to the *errors* that they have been led into as to them all.

It is now a great satisfaction to me to find, that what I have written before on small pox, is now verified from extensive practice. What can be more absurd and pernicious than the manner in which this *juvenile* disease is treated? Instead of carrying off the growing peccant humours in the natural and easy way, they lay the little patient up for weeks; to corrupt and rot the flesh, and force their way through the skin, deforming the countenance.

The inoculating, and still more, the vaccinating humbugs, must soon give way as pernicious and delusive, void of all common sense, and stifling in the bud the efforts of nature to perfect the system, and thus rear up diseased and infirm races of mankind ; for, as you justly observe, this humour serves as a root or soil for all other diseases, and should have been got rid of ; and mothers will feel themselves much indebted to you for putting them on the way of bringing into the world healthy, strong children, as you have already learned from those mothers who have made use of this medicine during pregnancy.

I ever am, my dear Sir,

Yours truly,

JAMES MORISON, the Hygeist, P.B.C.H.

To T. MOAT, V.P.B.C.H., Devonport.

DEDICATED TO HIS MAJESTY,

GEORGE THE FOURTH,

King of Great Britain, Ireland, &c.

SIRE,

Presuming to withdraw that curtain of diffidence which hides the Sovereign from the Subject, I approach your Majesty with all becoming humility, to offer to your august consideration a matter of the first importance to the feelings of a beloved Father of a faithful People.

Unused to the verbosity of a Court, your Majesty will please to pardon the deficiencies of a plain Briton's vocabulary.

In plain honest terms, then, I conceive I cannot err in stating that the **HEALTH** of your **CHILDREN**, the good and loyal people of your vast dominions, is the first care of their exalted Father.

That the **SMALL POX VIRUS** has, for ages, committed such dreadful ravages in your Majesty's dominions, need but to be noticed to assure your loyal subjects, that your Majesty's royal breast has deeply felt the insufficiency of our **Conser-vators of the Public Health**, in their endeavours to stop the virulence of this devastating cause. Hospitals have been raised, Inoculation was, for a time, deemed the universal panacea. That scheme was proved to be abortive from the *fact* of our first Physicians, (who had supported it by their general practice,) flying with all haste, to practice on the more incongruous one of vaccination, with the exalted view of ennobling the Science of Physiology, by the uncomplimentary idea of regulating the humours of the human frame by commixing them with those of the beasts of the fields.

Not to revert to the wisdom of Parliament, in granting a pension to the inventor of this second scheme, guided and

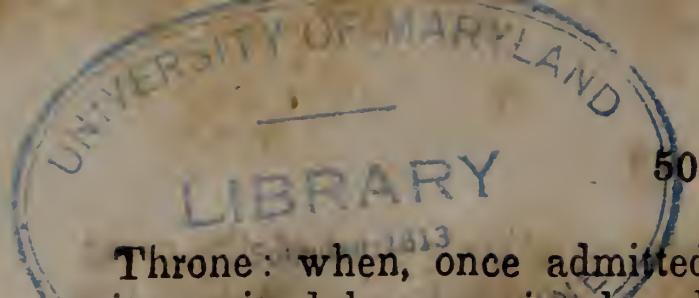
goaded as it was by the opinions and judgment of the great Doctors of the day, it is but necessary to observe, that the soundness of their skill in Physiology is now more than questionable, from the lamentable fact, of the vaccinated subjects now falling off by hundreds, who have caught the infection in the natural way; whilst *all*, in despair, are inoculating afresh, for fear of infection.

That there can be no depth of understanding, or Physiological Science, in schemes so vacillating as these, is self-evident, from the inefficiency of the intended, or haphazard purposes.

A new æra has, however, happily for the human race, arrived; when, in the nineteenth century, a MORISON has arisen, gifted with a clear knowledge of the source and cause of the Small Pox Virus, as inherent in the child in the womb, and from the *maternine impurities*; that the disease, (being the first effort of our nature to throw off these humours in infancy,) is not only necessary to the future health and well-being of the man, but *perfectly harmless*, if judiciously treated, and promptly met at the threshold of life. The cause which produces the *effect* having been, at length ascertained, the remedy is as certain in its immediate efficacy, as it is fundamentally productive of sound constitutions for after life, so far as our ailments have been hereditary.

The Hygeian theory, (of which Mr. MORISON is the father,) knows no disease but one; that is, an *impure and imperfect circulation of the blood*, from whence arises every disorder of whatever name. The remedy to all consists of a simple composition of Vegetable Purgatives only, to the utter rejection of all mineral, mercurial, or chemical preparations therefrom, or the human Butchery system of Phlebotomy—harmless in its effects, and certain in its cure of the malignancy of the disorder.

Surrounded as is the barrier to the approach of sovereignty by humble individuals like myself, I have no means of reaching the ears of your Majesty, but must rest on the anxious hopes that the progress of the merits of the medicine itself, (which, from the perfectibility of the Theory on which it is founded, no power on earth can prevent,) will enforce conviction in its advancement through the higher ranks of society, and will, at length, reach the footstool of the



Throne: when, ¹⁸¹³ once admitted there, it will be sure to have its merits duly appreciated; when the world will be taught, from the source of all authority, the blessing of this new light.

When that day arrives, which I apprehend, will not be before the Hygeian Theory has been crowned with the laurels of public estimation, your Majesty will then see, and admit, that the little Treatise on the small pox virus is founded on a principle of rationality and sound sense, before unknown to the world, and that this dire disease need now no longer be considered as a scourge to the earth, but as the first of blessings, to found the soundness of health to every member of your Majesty's vast empire, and as a general gift to the world.

This little Treatise will *then*, and I apprehend, *not till then*, come under your Majesty's royal consideration, when the inevitable force of public opinion will demand your Majesty's royal sanction to a means which will be established on principles of sound Physical Science, and add so much to the glory of our ever dear country.

Proud as the members of the (self-elected and unaided) "British College of Health" would be, to start with the patronage of their beloved Sovereign, they are unabashed by their own powers, and are determined to persevere to the certain end of victory, each trusting to their individual exertions, and none more so than

Your Majesty's

Humble Servant and Subject,

THOMAS MOAT,

Vice-President of the "British College of Health," 2 Claremont Place, Judd-street, New-Road, London.

Devonport, Jan. 1, 1830.

TO

PREGNANT LADIES,
OF
EVERY DENOMINATION.

LADIES,

I dedicate the most important part of this little Treatise to you, because, as the (no doubt) anxious mother for a healthy race, to you I look for aid, in this my *new view* of producing the means of securing that *inestimable blessing*.

You will find in this little work, *new and rational ideas* on the cause of the small pox humours, (to which all children are by nature subject,) in plain and comprehensive terms, and clear to the understanding of *all*; and which must, at least, lead you, who are so much interested in the inquiry, from your peculiar situation in life, to look into and digest its contents; and when I most conscientiously assure you, from my firm conviction of the soundness of the Hygeian Theory, that not only a harmless, but a certain means of eradicating this dire disease from the earth exists, or, at least, of rendering it not injurious but beneficial to all children, who by nature require its discharge, in order to secure future sound health, by means of so simple and easy a remedy, and without giving one hour's trouble to yourselves, you will, doubtless, give me a hearty welcome to your attention.

Not to dilate on the contents of the work, (to which I refer you,) which is given for the consideration of the world at large, I here address you, especially as my first patients, in whom I lay the foundation of my thesis; for it is in the womb, (as you will learn for the first time,) and in the womb only, where we can, on any rational principle, find the germ of this malignant complaint; and it is there where we ought first to attack it, before it takes deep root in the child.

I need only to revert to those heart-burnings, head-aches, bilious affections, side pains, nausea, vomittings, &c. to which most of you are more or less subject, during your otherwise generally happy state. I need but to remind you of these most necessary sufferings, common to your state, to convince you, that if Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicine is a certain cure of all these complaints, (as I can attest is the case, from the blessings which have been bestowed upon me, as the instrument of introduction, by upwards of *thirty thousand* individuals in every rank in life,) then you have the means of clearing yourselves from all these impediments to the comforts of *child bearing*, by this simple, and to the last hour, harmless medicine. By the Hygeian Theory you are taught, and by the "Practical Proofs," (which I have just published, price 1s. 6d., which contains also the Hygeist's little inestimable treatise on the "Origin of Life, and the cause of all Disease explained,"—a work of more real value to mankind, than all the books that were ever written on medical subjects,) you will learn that the whole art of physic consists in the simple act of cleansing the intestines and removing all obstructions to a free circulation of the Blood, which is, in a pure and uninterrupted state, the source and support of life and health,) by a simple composition of herbs and other vegetable matter only (to the utter rejection of mineral, mercurial, or chemical substances, as a safe, certain, and perfectly harmless purgative. Having read this little, but highly important Treatise, and well digested its contents; having perused the "Practical Proofs," of this invariably benign and ever effective medicine, in all complaints; and having duly considered your own important situation of bearing within you an embryo human being, who may one day rise to the highest honours of life, common sense will inform you, that the more pure state you can put your own body in, wherein, independently of any or all of the above, commonly attendant ailings, your own knowledge convinces you that the mass of humorous matter which had been previously, naturally, and monthly discharged is then retained, and must be now, doubtless, embodied in the child, the more freedom you give to the strength and growth of the embryo, (as your own inward feelings will prove,) and the circumstance of having thus purified your own blood,

(from whence only you will now first learn that the child receives its only nourishment and life,) will convince you that both yourself, and your little bosom friend will have less trouble to meet in mutual embraces of bliss than is usually the case; and the new-born babe, having been nurtured in a pure soil, will come into the world untainted with the common ills of life, and particularly free from that root of all complaints—the small pox, which upon every rational consideration, can come from no other source than from the *maternine impurities*.

Pregnant Ladies! consider these things—weigh well these weighty matters in your minds; and as you would be happy mothers to a healthy race, aid me with all your might and confidence in the extirpation of this pestiferous scourge upon our rising hopes of life.

I have laid before you, in clear and comprehensive terms, the cause of the Small Pox Virus, inherent, (more or less, and in proportion to the state of your own humorous affections,) in all the children born into the world; I have shown you the means of striking the dread enemy at the very threshhold of life, with the easiest, and safest, and surest of weapons; and I must leave the combat in your own hands, with the firm conviction that, by thus giving the death-blow to all disease, your efforts will be the destruction of the small pox humour, as far as concerns the child within you.

Trusting you will many of you see this new view in its proper and true light, it remains but for me to give you full directions of procedure, during your anxious pursuits of giving yourselves strength, and laying the foundation of that health for your child, which shall secure it from those diseases incident to man.

Directions for Use during Pregnancy.

The first intimation of conception is generally announced by a nausea, retching, or vomiting, (a sure indication of your previous state of body, which only required your acquaintance with this medicine to have made you invulnerable

to your present inconveniency,) I would advise you to take four pills of No. 1 at bed time, and four of No. 2 next night; and thus continue to take them, alternately, every night, four of No. 1 one night, and four of No. 2 the next night, or increasing a pill a day (if necessary) until nausea or vomitting has ceased. This preparation will be sufficient for the present, unless you have other unpleasant sensations, desirable to be rid of, and particularly if habitually costive, (which will require a longer continuance,) until the time of quickening, when it will be necessary, and profitable to recommence in the same way, occasionally taking six or eight pills No. 2, regulating it according to your own feelings, but in full confidence of good effects; when your new sensations of delight will soon convince you, from the sensible circumstance of the growing strength and activity of the child, of the inestimable value of your mode of procedure. You will, in all probability, with all the exercise you can, in moderation, take, require no further doses until the approach of your time of delivery, (of which you will be best able to judge from your own feelings, with the always certain and safe remedy in your possession, and now fully convinced of the power of being your own and best doctor;) when you will find incalculable benefit in never losing sight of your friends, the pills, which you may take to the last day, with every possible security of advantage, both in ease and safety in the birth, and in the strength and health of the child,—a perfect image of nature's own. You and the babe will be greatly benefitted by your continuing the pills for a week, if but with three pills a day, as your milk will become purified, rich and nourishing, and a full supply for your lively little companion in arms, whose sweet rest will cheer your hearts, while its sparkling eyes will fill you with delight, and amply repay you for your confidence in the Hygeian theory. You will then have the consolatory satisfaction of knowing that your dear and bosom charge may take all the benefit of the air, without the fear of infection of the Small Pox Virus, for its sturdy frame had come into the world invulnerable to it. You will then have the joyful feeling of participating in the blessings of those mothers, who have been the leaders of this glorious undertaking, of expelling this long-dreaded enemy.

Before I conclude this address, it yet remains that I should

say something to you, Ladies, who may already be mothers, and who may have children yet liable to the disease, but that will necessarily be short and in general terms.

Reject, then, the quackery of inoculation, which can have no other effect than that of stopping nature's process to discharge the small pox humour, and of turning it inward to fatten the soil of other and future ills, too often sowing the seed of that deprivation of life, called consumption: and fly from that vile humbuggery (pardon the gross expression, for I cannot express my own indignant feelings) the Cow-Pox Vaccinating System, as you would a pestilence indeed. They are both injurious and both fallacious.

In the Hygeian theory, however, you have hope, in its practice you will find security. Begin, then, it matters not at what age, and you need have no fear of overdoing the dose, as more the better, and the more secure. Let the infant at the breast take one to three alternately of No. 1 and 2, and advance in quantity according to age, and vicinity of infection, (which should always be met with resolute and strong doses,) from two to ten, alternately 1 and 2, until you feel secure; and if the infection is caught in the natural way, fail not to keep up brisk doses, which will, to a certainty, prevent any future evil consequences.

Thus, having done my duty, (in consonance with the feelings of the father of a large family, who had all been inoculated, and all died of consumptions,) in opening this new light to your view,

I am, in full confidence of your success,

Most respectfully yours,

THOMAS MOAT.

Devonport, Jan. 1, 1830.

Treatise on the Small Pox.

The Small Pox no longer injurious, but beneficial: the pestiferous practice of inoculation unnecessary; and the unnatural humbuggery of introducing a beastly humour into the human frame, by the Vaccinating system, exploded as the vilest species of quackery.

To Mr. MORISON, the HYGEIST,
SIR,

The want of a due, calm and rational consideration of the origin and nature of the small-pox humour, which has committed more devastating ravages on the human race than all the other plagues that have thinned the earth; the murderous application of that reasoning faculty with which all the medical colleges are, or ought to be imbued, having brought us to this nineteenth century (to this "march of intellect" æra,) without any true knowledge of the cause or cure of this dire disease; and we quietly, though mournfully set down, with the idea that this dread calamity comes not within the scope of human prevention, it being considered as an immediate and especial infliction of the Almighty's will, for the cutting off of the most lovely and most innocent of his intellectual family.

For ages this irremediable impression had enveloped the public mind; the grim harbinger of death was unresisted in his rapid progress; and families, villages, towns, and cities, were bereaved of their rising generations, as an almost necessary and consequent punishment for bringing them into the world.

At length the scheme of inoculation was introduced, and the faculty, for a time, enriched their harvest, by impressing upon the public mind the necessity of their new view being

universally adopted, that they might at least make a show of arresting the progress or virulence of the disease, by inoculating all, with the (thus far) judicious preparation of a purging medicine, which alone, (if properly and plentifully followed up,) they ought to have known, was all-sufficient to make the children invulnerable to the impression of the infection, without the compulsory infliction of a humour uncongenial to those of the patients, and consequently, in frames not prepared to receive it.

Had there been any sound judgment, or common honesty, (for science is out of the question,) in the adoption of that scheme, common sense would have taught them the small pox humour was not to be arrested, or its virulence retarded, by any outward application, or the forcing of the humour of one child into that of another, by the incision of the lancet; but by thorough cleansing of the frame. The barbarous custom of forcing an universal complaint into families, where they would, in all probability, have been partially affected, would have been, by the plenteously purgative system, averted, and have saved the lives of many of the highest hopes of anxious parents.

The very circumstance of the impression of the infliction being but barely visible in some patients, ought rather to have convinced the parents that their children have been improperly and unnecessarily tormented, than for them to have extolled the operators for their profound skill in allaying a virulent humour not prevalent in the frame at the time, and to which the children were ever after liable to receive. This alone was sufficient to stamp a conviction, in the minds of all who would reflect upon the subject of the erroneous insufficiency of the system. Inoculation can never be of any utility, unless prepared by, and well followed up with, a complete cleansing of the intestines; and which, with that only necessary operation, would render inoculation worse than useless.

In our day the Jennerian vaccine scheme rose up, and introduced the wild fallacy of improving upon the found to be imperfect inoculating system, by scraping up the scabs of the beasts of the field, and by a kind of hocus pocus ennoblement of the medical science, (vauntingly so called,) extracting from thence the precious juice that should counteract the

virulence of those vicious humours of the juvenile human frame which the past inoculating humbuggery had failed to effect ; and thus seeking to mingle the scabby juices of the beast with those of the serous humours of our children, with the view of forcing the small pox humour into the body whether there or not !—with just as much consistency as that of pouring mercury into the frame for the apparently no other purpose, than that of entering the patients on the books of the faculty, and keeping them lingering there in a perpetual bondage.

The new and luminous discovery was hailed as the very acme of the medical art. The world resounded with the praises of the invention : the *gold canes* shovelled up the sovereigns, and pushed the pallid pictures into the gaping pockets of their under graduates ; whilst the cunning projector (with due Sangradian sanctity) contrived to infuse into the heads of the " collective wisdom of the nation" of the day, the profundity of the god-like discovery, and shrank behind the curtain of obscurity with a timely " national stipend." Time, however, the great tell-tale of all cajolery, has burst this senseless and visionary bubble, and its wary builder has (happily for himself) slipped from the finger of public derision by dying before the Gothæn bubble burst.

Although there may have been a slight cessation of the virulence of the disease (arising, as in the inoculating project, from the purgative preparatory system) for a time, it is evident that there was, (as common sense must admit there could be) no soundness of science in the scheme ; as thousands, who had been vaccinated have been unguardedly infected in the natural way, or been inoculated afresh through fear of liability of infection ; and may have fallen victims to the senseless delusions of the vaccinie mania.

In this " march of intellect æra," it were madness to doubt a second Jenner arising to scrub the scabs off a goose as a sure antidote to hydrophobia ; or, to gather in bottles, the perspiration of a chameleon, as the sure medium for the inoculation of a statesman's qualifications.

That the visible effect of the infected Small Pox Humour must have proceeded from some latent, pre-existing cause, is self-evident ; because an effect cannot be produced without a cause. Now, if there were an infective small pox effluvia

in the air, and that the coming in contact with it must necessarily produce the disease called Small Pox, it would consequently follow, that all who came within its influence would unavoidably be infected, and labour under the horrors of that desolating complaint. Now we know that this is not the case: for there are not two in a hundred who do fall under its baneful influence: from whence arises the conviction that the influence of this effluvia is not universal, or general, but altogether partially directed by an attractive principle of the subtle humorous fluid pre-existing in the children who receive the impression; therefore the effluvia is not the cause of the complaint, but the medium or instrument, through which the effect is produced;—from whence arises the visible action in which the subtle matter had been struggling from birth for a vent, a necessary infliction of human suffering, for the purpose of throwing out the infantine humours, the first fruits of parentine impurities, and from whence it may be determined that the Small Pox Humour is only injurious through the ignorance or maltreatment of our parents, or the doctors who ought to be the conservators of the public health; and that this first effort of nature to throw off our inherent or juvenile humours in the disease called the Small Pox, is, as far as the intention goes, a blessing, and highly beneficial, if duly attended to, and properly and judiciously treated on the only rational principle, of cleansing the frame with vegetable purgatives.

Determining, then, (as we must, if we will use our reasoning faculties,) that the noxious Small Pox effluvia exists not in the air, independently of the sympathetic, attractive humour pre-existing in the afflicted by its influence, we must come to some comprehensive understanding of the nature and source of this disease; and endeavour on some rational principle to find an antidote, or, at least, some mode, if possible, of ameliorating its baneful influence, and thus render it in future, not only not injurious, but perfectly harmless, and even beneficial.

Now, of the nature of the small pox virus, we are satisfied from the known circumstance of one new-born infant being more liable than another to receive it, it is wholly maternine, and derives its source from thence; and that it is to be traced, generally (and in malignant proportion) from the blood of

the mother, whilst in the state of gestation or growth in the womb, on which only the child subsists before birth, (engendering, no doubt, much of that monstrous humour, when thrown out of its former natural channel;) and, after birth, from the mother's milk, which must contain still some portion of her original humours.

Thus we clearly trace the only possible source of the Small Pox humour as an inheritance from the mother, which would (were not this humour providentially ordained by our nature to be thus thrown out in infancy, whilst the frame is fragile, and the humour in a state of liquidity,) become, yearly, more acrid or morbid, (and if not checked in its progress) will settle down in the frame, and become visible in the form of some well marked symptom of those diseases that man is heir to.

From hence (having come to the knowledge of the source of this disease) we must come to this conclusion, that the small pox scourge (as it is termed) is a necessary effort of nature to throw it out of the frame at the earliest period of life; and that all that is required of medical aid is to assist the passage of the humour by the easiest, shortest, and most effective medium, without injuring the frame by any injudicious treatment, and not by any merely palliative expedients, or by stopping the progress by moving the humours from the skin (to save present appearances) to some more hidden or vital part of the system.

It is evident then, that, as there is a certain portion of this Small Pox humour inherent in all the children brought into the world, (as is clear from the above view of the case,) as well as the known fact that all are more or less (perhaps in degree duly proportioned with the humorous state of the mother) liable to the infection; and this necessary infliction, propelled by one of nature's first laws, to ward off future ills, by ridding the young frame of much of the virulence of this first humour, (which, doubtless, is the seed-bed of all diseases;) so must there be some simple and natural means by which she may be assisted in removing, not only its visible outward ravages, but its direful effect upon the general frame, and of its total expulsion out of the system, and thereby laying the foundation of health, and consequent happiness to all rising generations.

That the Faculty (as the M.D's. are termed) have not before seen this new, and (I trust) true light, I quarrel not with, as I know not by what rules the laws of nature regulate and direct the progress of ignorance to the light of knowledge, nor know I how nature draws her children from its thralldom. If study could have thrown off the shackles of ignorance by mere human industry, and guided by nature's laws alone, physiology would, at this day, have taken the lead of all the sciences that have ever engaged the attention of man, because it, next to agriculture, must, from necessity, have struck him with the conviction of his health requiring his first care. It is a strange anomaly, however, that this first of sciences of real importance is proverbially still enveloped in the depths of gloomy ignorance ; and it is not to be accounted for on any other cause than that of the vaunted arrogance of man, who would puff up his own consequence as superior to nature or to nature's Sire, and arrogate to himself the right of self-guidance to the total rejection of both. Had the vaunted Medicists pursued the paths of nature in their studies, they would have retraced their steps to the world's childhood, or have observed the ever-existing state of savagery, and would have there learned the lesson of nature's instinctive guide to medical remedies to disease, being to be discovered in the fields and gardens, amidst their herbs, fruits, and gums, the only food of man bestowed upon him at the creation, by the Father of nature, to his intelligent family upon earth. But no ! man must be independent ! he must be a god ! and will his own directions as to his choice of remedy to disease. The medical qualities of herbs are to be rejected as beneath the notice of the scientific man, who paucious of power to reach the skies, digs into the bowels of the earth for minerals and ores, and extracting from thence their chemical essences, most unscientifically seeks to amalgamate these with human humours, with the pretended view of remedying disease ! what but pride would have prompted the pursuit ? what reward but continued ignorance could attend the presumptive arrogance of the pretended sciences ?

Inscrutable are the ways of Providence on earth ; unsearchable as are the rules by which to mark the progress of the human powers in their process to perfection in any science, never having reached its acme in any, we are astonished that

the science of Physiology has been so little understood, when we take into consideration that this has ever been considered as most essential to the happiness of man, and Collegian establishments have ever filled the civilized portion of the globe, where the learning of all its ages have been deposited as guides to argue and improve upon: from which it is but fair to conclude, that nature's laws are not the only necessary guides for the developement of the human intellect; and that all science is unavailing, without a special direction from a higher power, and never can be of real good to man without the unsophisticated acknowledgment of the gift from that Supreme Power, who alone can give the goods of life. I am led to this conclusion, from the conviction, that you, Sir, who have so gloriously stepped aside, by shaking off the shackles of human bondage, have fallen under the guidance of that Supreme Power (from which alone the real true light can issue,) whose divine direction has led you into the only rational physiological understanding the world has till now been permitted to receive as its guide to health, upon an infallible principle. That I, too, have had the high honour of a participation with you in the glories of this new effulgence of mercy to mankind, by having become an ardent, conscientious, and active instrument in the promulgation of your fame in the West of England, is, and ever must be, my greatest consolation through life, and commands my highest sense of gratitude to the Director and Giver of all good, who has so signally drawn me into this high behest.

Impressed with the conviction of your new theory possessing the power of not only arresting the virulence of the small pox sufferings of our children, but of wholly eradicating its necessary infliction, as now engendered under the present mode of treatment, by a prompt and judicious attention to your advice and prescription; I have made that complaint my chief study, while in the service of recommending your medicine for the last fifteen months, and I am happy to say that, in many hundreds of cases, where the small pox infection has been prevalent, not one child has caught it, (where the parents have been prevailed upon to administer the medicine,) and have established the conviction thereby that there can be no fears of fatal consequences (with this medicine in the house) from the accident of uncautiousness: from which

I am firmly convinced that your system is all-sufficient to eradicate this dire complaint from the earth, by the mothers, during pregnancy, thoroughly cleansing themselves, and thereby securing to their children in the womb, the purest possible nourishment from that only stream of life from which they gather their growth and strength, the only best possible mode of establishing their health and vigour to rebut the attacks of that new life, into which they are about to enter. I can give several respectable references where the mothers have followed my advice in taking the "Universal Medicine" up to the last day, who all declare that they have never experienced such easy births, or ever brought forth such strong and healthy children, independently of the thousands of cures I have performed, during my mission, in every species of complaints, and of every age, where the humours had been more acrid, or morbid, deep-rooted, long-standing, and in hundreds of instances declared by the faculty as incurable. I have reasonable conviction to determine my firm belief, that the serous humour of the small pox is the most easily eradicable of all the diseases to which man is subject; and that, in fact, with this timely attention, almost all other complaints will have no foundation to rest upon, as the root of all will be thus undermined and destroyed: and thus will be verified the old adage of "prevention is better than the cure."

If the Small Pox Virus, is, then, so easily assailable, the Measles, and Whooping Cough, which can arise only from the remains or dregs of the former is equally exterminable, upon the self-evident principle that if the cause is removed, the effect must cease.

Impressed with the conviction that this "1830 New-Year's Gift" will introduce a new æra in the science of Physiology, I must emphatically call the serious and unbiassed attention to its contents, of those highly-gifted and benevolent ladies, (with which this great nation is so supereminently enriched and ennobled,) and implore them to duly and fully consider the vast importance they will derive to their own children's preservation, by seeking out cases of poverty in the lower ranks of life, to whom to administer the means of striking at the root of this dread disease, from whence arises its rancorous tendency upwards to themselves.

I am, Sir, devotedly yours,
Devonport, Jan. 1, 1830. THOMAS MOAT.

ADVERTISEMENT IN ALL THE PUBLIC PAPERS.

The Small Pox eradicable, and the pestiferous practice of Inoculation, and the unscientific Quackery of Vaccination, proved to be worse than useless, by the use of Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicine only.

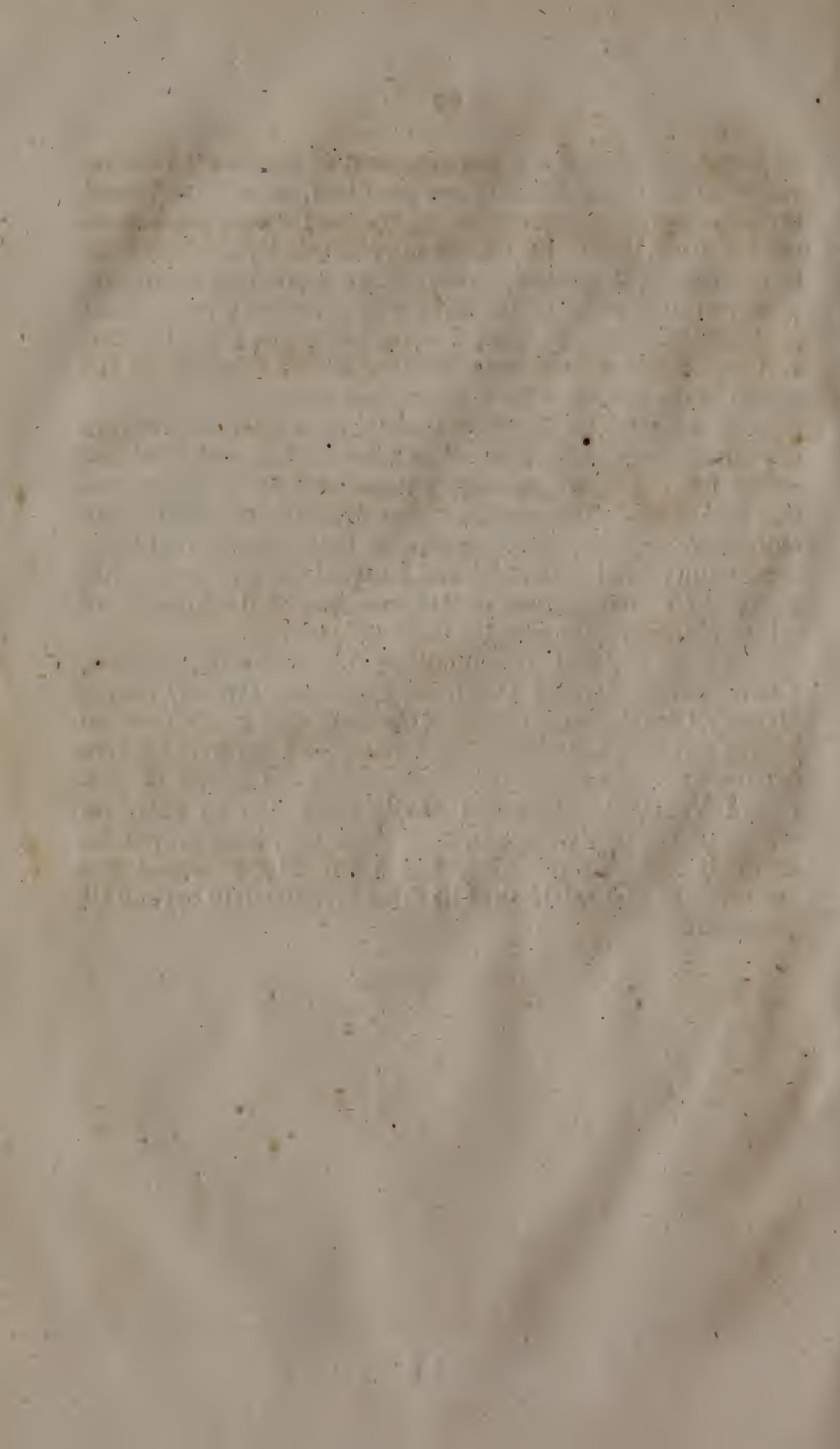
THE Hygeian theory, and the wide-spreading practice of the Honorary Members of the British College of Health, as well as that of all the Agents, for vending the Medicine in every principal town in the West of England, have proved that the Small Pox Virus may now no longer be considered as a curse, but, as far as the intention goes, (that is, as the first effort of nature to throw off the inherent parentine humours,) a blessing. That such devastating ravages have been committed by this dire disease, reflects neither honour nor medical skill on our conservators of the public health, is now no longer problematical. That the Inoculating System has failed of its imaginary efficiency, is proved from the circumstance of the same advocates of that scheme pushing forward as the most ardent promoters of the *Vaccine Humbuggery*, by scraping the scabs off the beasts of the field to stop the virulence of a human pestilence. That unscientific mania is now fast hastening to the shades, to scarify its *pernicious Jennerian parent*, and the next wonder of this "march of intellect æra" will not surprise us, if we see an antidote, introduced for *Hydrophobia*, from the scabs of a goose.

The long-anticipated period has arrived, when, from the experience of his able coadjutors, and the confidence of the public in the soundness of his theory, is incontestibly confirmed, the Hygeist has erected his standard of opposition to

all past practices in the management of the Small Fox ravages, in the rising hopes of our families: as he is convinced (and the growing approbation of the world supports him in the assertion,) that the disease may be wholly prevented, or its inveteracy, if attacked, reduced, by a previous cleansing, when in the midst of the danger of infection; its rancour rendered harmless, by brisk doses when under the infliction; and its after consequences obliterated by keeping up the action of the medicine for a week after recovery.

Mr. Morison, the Hygeist, then, thus publicly challenges the whole Faculty, and offers to take one hundred children under his treatment; to supply them with his medicine gratis; and to settle ten pounds a year upon the parents of any child who may die under his care, on the condition that they, the Faculty, will undertake one hundred children, and, withholding their charges, paying the expenses of the funerals of all the children falling under their treatment.

The cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Tic Doloreux, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Debilities, Strictures, Gravel, Stone, Urinary Obstructions, Biliary Affections, &c. &c. is now no longer dubious, but absolutely certain, by a persevering confidence and reliance on the harmlessness and powers of Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicine, which in every instance of the many thousands of cases that have proved its infallibly benign influences, has invariably produced the desired cure, and established its fame incontestibly beyond all precedent.



A LETTER
ADDRESSED TO
The Honourable the Court of Directors
OF THE
UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY,
PROPOSING AN
EASY AND SAFE REMEDY
FOR THE
PREVENTION AND CURE
OF THE
CHOLERA MORBUS OF INDIA:
WITH
OBSERVATIONS ON A LETTER FROM DR. AINSLIE,
Late Member of the Medical Staff of Southern India,
TO THAT HON. BOARD, ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

BY J. MORISON, GENT.

LONDON,—1825.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

PREFACE.

HAVING seen in the public papers an advertisement of Dr. Ainslie's Letter, addressed to the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United East India Company, on the Cholera Morbus of India, curiosity induced me to make myself acquainted therewith, as likely to contain the most recent information concerning the theory and prescriptions of the medical men of that country with regard to the treatment of this disease, and with the view to investigate whence such a mortality could arise, and for which no stop or remedy had yet been found. Having learnt therefrom the theory and prescriptions hitherto in use by the medical profession to combat such a disease, I must confess that I did not expect to find them so fallacious and detrimental, as it seems from it they really were, and I am now no longer surprised at their little success, and the unstopped ravages that this disease has made. It appears to me, and as it seems, Dr. Ainslie experienced it so, that if they had wished to perpetuate, and make this disease uniformly fatal, they could not have adopted any other theory and practice more certain for that purpose. To cure vomiting and purging, allay spasms and irritation, and to revive the sinking vital energy for these purposes, to have recourse to bleeding, opiates, and stimulants, must, on a little reflection, strike every rational unbiassed mind as the most improper course to be pursued, and could only have the effect (as too long experience has shown) of terminating fatally for all those who were so treated. Indeed, it may be gathered from Dr. Ainslie's Letter, that those had the best chance of surviving this so fatal disease, who were left to the resources of nature only. Such being the candid avowal of a medical gentleman—that the profession was still in want of any sure data or principle, to act upon with regard to the treatment of Cholera Morbus, it is to be hoped that

suggestions coming from one not regularly of that profession, will be hearkened to and received with that attention, so as to procure for them at least a fair trial. He proposes a remedy rational, simple, and consonant to nature, both efficacious and innocent, of which hundreds in this country can already bear testimony. A remedy seemingly provided by nature for the cure of such a disease—a remedy which only causes vomiting when the state of the stomach requires it, which vomiting is over in an instant, and leaves you already relieved, and the remedy is still retained in the stomach, to pursue silently, even in sleep, its further operations of evacuating downwards, the great needful point in this disease, and the effects of this remedy are so easy, certain, and safe, as to appear miraculous, but in a rational comprehensible manner.

London, July, 1825.

A LETTER,

&c.

*To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United
East India Company.*

HONOURABLE SIRS,—

Having perused a letter addressed to your Honourable Board, by a late Member of the Medical Staff of Southern India, containing observations on the Cholera Morbus of that country, and although not of the medical profession myself, or ever having been in India, yet I feel confident in being able, and that it is a duty I owe to humanity, to combat much of the theory and practice therein prescribed.

At the same time, I am happy to own, that I consider Dr. Ainslie's mode of treatment far more rational than, and superior to, the means and prescriptions in common use there, and hitherto employed by medical men; and he himself acknowledges, that in consequence of the uniformly bad success attending it, he had been obliged to abandon the theory and mode of treatment generally in use there for this disease, and to adopt another mode and other prescriptions, by the application of which he had been more fortunate.

Here, then, we have the disapprobation of a medical gentleman of all that has been hitherto done for the prevention and cure of this disorder,—a treatment, too, which has been exercised for ages on a theatre of the world where it is supposed that there are men of the greatest talents and investigation in medical knowledge.

Dr. Ainslie candidly owns that the bad success of the pre-

scriptions and applications in use, had compelled him to deviate therefrom, and make trial of some other mode to stop the ravages of this direful disease.

It is not necessary for my purpose to spin out the length of this letter, and fatigue the patience of your honourable Board, nor to go over and pass in review the opinions entertained, and treatment pursued hitherto by medical men, with regard to the disease in question ; suffice it to say, that they have all been found unavailing, nor has any true light been thereby thrown on the subject. They therefore should be consigned to the oblivion which they merit.

Indeed it appears, by what may be gathered from Dr. Ainslie's Letter, that the treatment pursued could only make the disease more fatal and mortal, than if the patient had been left to the sole resources and operations of nature, which no doubt will in many cases be adequate to the relief of the sufferer.

It is evident the prescriptions alluded to were erroneous, and quite contrary to what they should have been ; can we, then, wonder at the bad success that has attended them ?

The cause, the real efficient cause, of Cholera Morbus, is the same as that of all other colics, namely, a highly vitiated morbid, and acrimonious state of the humours, and principally of the bile, brought on by a neglected state of the stomach and bowels, and excited thereto by the heat of the climate, and casual alterations of the atmosphere.

In such a state, these corrupt, tenacious humours obstruct, choke up, convulse, and paralyse what may be called the seat of life, which is the region of the heart and stomach, thereby, in most cases, first producing vomiting, and ending in sinking of the pulse and of all energy, spasms, and death.

In those cases where vomiting does not take place at all, and which has the effect of relieving the system a little, the danger is still more imminent, few hours sufficing to put an end to the life of the patient.

Let me here examine what has been the practice hitherto of the medical profession to combat such a terrible disease. They have only applied themselves to allay its symptoms or effects ; they have neglected to go at once to the source and eradicate the cause, without which there can be no real cure.

They think to appease the vomitting and remove the spasms, by giving anodynes and stimulants of various kinds, using embrocations, bleeding, and mercury.

They have not considered that this vomitting and spasms are only symptoms produced by the morbid nature of the humours about the stomach and heart, which irritate and convulse the fibres, destroy the energy of the heart, which appears by the sinking of the pulse and coldness of the extremities, as we frequently see in many diseases of this country.

This irritability, this sinking of the vital energy, and coldness of the extremities, are not causes, but effects, and are only to be relieved by taking out of the system the morbid humour which is oppressing it, and is the cause of these symptoms. Vain will your attempt be to appease irritation by anodynes, or give energy by stimulants; the patient will the sooner fall a victim from such treatment.

Dr. Ainslie next describes the appearance and symptoms of this disease, when allowed to take its natural course, and unassisted by medicine, when, according to the constitution and state of the patient's humours, it frequently terminates favourably.

This takes place after several efforts of vomitting, which have in part discharged the stomach of the morbid, malignant humours, and natural evacuations downwards take place, which give instantaneous relief: the patient falling into a calm sleep, awakes, one may say, to life and health—so great and instantaneous is the difference between right and wrong in the treatment of this disease, or of any other.

Has not the medical profession to reproach itself with the absurdities and errors which it has so long practised upon mankind, and shutting their eyes against all the facts and illustrations which nature furnishes us with during disease?

Dr. Ainslie informs us, too, that by anodynes you lull the patient into a transitory rest, but that you do no real good, and that the disease returns with redoubled force, till you have eradicated the malignant humours, the cause of the disease; and to this I can easily give credit.

Such being the state and symptoms of this disease, against which the various treatments by the medical profession have proved ineffectual, I may be allowed to advert to the pre-

scription advised by Dr. Ainslie, the good effects of which he has witnessed.

This consists in large doses of a preparation of magnesia, which Dr. Ainslie has found out neutralises the acidity of the bile.

This prescription produced some loose stools, and the patients found relief; and which I make no doubt was the case.

But what are the inferences to be drawn from this. Merely that evacuations, however they are procured, are the only thing which give relief in this disorder, by getting rid of the malignant humours; but certainly it cannot be maintained that magnesia is the most proper agent for this purpose.

Dr. Ainslie seems to lay great stress on the magnesia neutralising the ascessant juices of the stomach: but allow me to ask, does he think that this neutralizing alone would have been sufficient to cure the patients, if the free evacuations had not followed?

Dr. Ainslie admits, that in this disease, when it passes off favourably, unassisted by medicines, free natural evacuations, caused by the bile, take place of themselves; so far the magnesia could do no harm, as not counteracting this tendency of the body; perhaps even it might do some good, and quicken the operations of nature to that effect,—so slender in such cases is the partition between life and death.

As to the subsequent part of his treatment, and in a state of convalescence, either by giving calomel or opiates, I must entirely dissent from it.

The grand obstacle certainly has not been got rid of, and subdued; but still there must have been malignant humours left behind; and, without getting rid of them too, the patient will have but a tedious, precarious convalescence, and his case may probably degenerate into some chronic disease. As to the employing the bile of beasts, and galvanism, it is so erroneous and visionary, and smells so much of the specific and miraculous, and other absurdities of the present medical art, as not to be worth noticing, any more than that in cases where magnesia did not succeed, it was owing to its being administered in milk. Why milk should be preferred, I certainly, however, can see no good reason. I beg to observe, that all the attempts of chemistry to form a preparation similar to the human bile, will be fruitless: as well might you

desire them to form an eye gifted with the powers of vision. The bile, like other juices, is an emanation from, and its good quality depends upon the purity of, the blood.

I have now to submit to your honourable Board, what I conceive to be the proper remedy for this disease,—a remedy simple, founded on reason, nature, and, as I may say, analogy; for I have never been in India, nor an eye-witness of Cholera Morbus: analogy, however, and an attention to the operations of nature in such cases, may be deemed as sure guides as any.

As I have explained in my works, "Important Advice," and "More New Truth," the cause, the efficient cause, of all disease, is the same in Greenland as under the line; the only difference is, that in the latter it comes to a height sooner, and acts more rapidly.

It appears from a perusal of Dr. Ainslie's letter, that no relief or cure ever takes place in a patient, till after free evacuations, either naturally or from the assistance of medicines; and that then the restoration of the patient to health is almost instantaneous; and that it is so, I can well believe and am convinced of: it is agreeable, too, to what I have said in the same works, where, under the head "Colics," it is stated that they are the soonest cured of all our diseases when properly treated.

Now this proper treatment consists only in procuring free evacuations. If you begin and continue in that way, you are sure to subdue the disease.

I would therefore propose, that on the first symptoms of this disease, and especially if it is raging in the country, that the patient take a strong dose of the Vegetable Universal Medicine, No. 2, 15 or 20 pills.

In a short time they will procure salutary evacuations; and if there is a disposition to vomiting, they will facilitate it, which will do much good, and empty the stomach of the morbid humours, whatever their qualities may be.

Let no one feel astonishment at prescribing a medicine of an emetic quality to cure a vomiting: it is proceeding on the same just principle as taking a purgative medicine to cure a dysentery or violent diarrhoea; as in both cases you must get rid of the morbid acrimonious humours, which are the exciting cause of both.

These medicines are not, properly speaking, emetic ; they only prove so occasionally, from the quality of the humours they meet with in the stomach.

Should the dose of pills be rejected immediately, which may happen, they will nevertheless have done some good, and the dose should be repeated in a short time—in half an hour—when the stomach will be more capable of retaining them.

Though part of the first dose should have been retained in the stomach, there need be no apprehension of them both conjoined being too strong, being perfectly innocent, and they will only act the quicker, and the patient will the sooner be relieved.

If the first dose has been all retained, and produced some effect, but symptoms still continue alarming, a similar dose is to be repeated in ten or twelve hours, or sooner, which in no case can do any harm.

But if great improvement of the patient's state has taken place, the second dose may be delayed till the expiration of twenty-four hours, and continue so daily for some days, till quite well ; and by no means think of using any opiates or stimulant medicines, whatsoever.

If the stomach should have continued in such an irritable state, that two doses of pills have been visibly rejected, still they will have done much good, and tended to allay the irritation, which proceeds only from the great acrimony of the bile and humours ; then a strong dose of the pills, from fifteen to twenty, may be dissolved in a little boiling water, and drank lukewarm.

In this liquid state, they will sooner produce their effect in the stomach, and probably be retained ; and from the beginning of the disease, glysters of a strong infusion of senna or castor oil should be given, which will facilitate the operation of the pills downwards,—the great desideratum in this disease being to procure speedy and copious evacuations.

A dose of the vegetable aperient powders should always be taken as soon as the pills have begun to operate, and may be used as a lemonade throughout the day.

Should the disorder from the beginning have appeared violent, and attended with spasms, it will be always well to use the warm bath repeatedly. The temperature thereof

should be high, and the patient remain a considerable time in; this will allay the spasms, and with evacuations will always give ease.

I have often had occasion to remark, that a person whose stomach is loaded with phlegmy, acrimonious humours, will sometimes vomit immediately on taking the pills, for a minute or two, but it subsides instantaneously, and the patient feels much relieved from it; and yet the pills have not been rejected, as they have produced next morning their customary effects: this is altogether an operation of nature, finding out at once what the stomach stands in need of; it will therefore be satisfactory, to examine the contents so vomited immediately, to ascertain whether the pills have come up or not: if there is any doubt, it will be always prudent to repeat them, as more or less of them can do no harm. This should be pursued when the case is bad and violent, as delay might be dangerous. In common cases this repetition is not necessary, unless the patient choose it himself, well persuaded as he will be that they will only do him good sooner; others again may allow an interval of three or four hours, or wait till morning. As for drink, I would recommend warm lemonade or acid fruits alone; and if the patient chooses at any time to smoke a little tobacco, it wont hurt him.

When neither vomiting nor purging take place, it shows that the danger is very great indeed, arising from the morbid tenacious humours, and the insensibility which they have caused: in such cases, the dose of pills should be augmented twenty or more, and if that does not succeed in procuring evacuations upwards or downwards, recourse should be had to strong doses in a liquid state,—well impressed as you should be, that no relief is to be expected but by procuring speedy and copious evacuations.

It may not be unnecessary to add, that this is the mode of treatment to be followed when the disease has already taken place, and is in its height, and consequently is the more difficult to manage and combat; but if a few doses of this universal medicine had been taken some days previously, the attack would have been prevented without any trouble, or passed off so slightly as not to be worth noticing; for certainly the patient had felt some derangement in his health; and if the disease is raging in the country, such a precaution should not be neglected.

As this dreadful malady arises solely from an accumulation of the bilious and other humours, and the malignant acrimonious qualities thereof, the previous diminution of those humours cannot fail to carry off the seeds or the *materiel* of the disease.

Such is the remedy and mode of treatment I have to propose to your honourable board for trial, to stop this scourge in India; and of which I can affirm, as is commonly said of other new remedies, if it should do no good, it can do no harm; and that it presents moreover a reasonable prospect of success; many in this country have taken it with the greatest benefit, and, though unbelievers at first, found, to their great surprise, that in the use of these medicines, there can be no excess, and that their effects are always beneficial.

I would beg, too, of medical men, as they value the lives and comfort of their fellow-citizens, to reflect and ponder on the following new truth, now no longer a problem; viz. as there is an organization of the stomach and bowels, by means of the juices from the digestion of food, to nourish the whole body,—which animal process no one yet has affirmed that he understood, or that it is comprehensible to our senses,—so likewise, by the action and means of these vegetable purgatives; there is another organization and process in the human body, capable of carrying off all that is inimical and hurtful to our bodies; and which, being agreeable to our natures, never can be overdone, and is at all times salutary.

I have the honour to be,

Honourable Sirs,

Your very obedient servant,

JAMES MORISON.

POSTSCRIPT.

19th July, 1825.

MY DEAR SIR,

In the conversation I had with you yesterday on the subject of my works, you seemed apprehensive that by a week's, two weeks', a month's purging (and that strongly too) for the cure, or to eradicate any disorder, injury might be done, or some of those finest juices carried away which are thought essential to health, and that therefore this would be detrimental to the body; but let me say, if, after a month's purging, every one has felt their body and mind stronger and more energetic, their appetite good and regular, evacuations the same, their sleep good, their inclinations and powers, too, with regard to sexual intercourse not diminished, but improved, and this may be reckoned as the highest and truest criterion of real good sound health; I say, if they have found all these improved, it is evident that their bodies have not suffered in any manner, but on the contrary have been ameliorated and perfected.

All our juices whatsoever derive from the blood: it alone enters our internal frames, it nourishes and supports every other part, and it is only when the blood is overloaded with vicious, acrimonious humours, that all the different diseases we see in the world commence. For the sake of example, we will take the bile, as being most illustrative, and its state, being the cause, the exciting cause of the Cholera Morbus: the bile is likewise a juice, emanating from the blood, supplied by and from it to dissolve our aliments, and carry on the operation of digestion. As you will have seen from Dr. Ainslie's works on the Cholera Morbus, addressed to the Honourable the Board of Directors of the East India Company,—he proposes, merely as a cure for this disorder, to neutralize the bile, which he has found to be of an acid nature; and which probably it may be. He seems to think, that there is in the body, in the stomach, just a certain quantity of this bile—a vessel filled with it,—and that if he can alter its quality for a short time, he has attained a cure. Dr. Ainslie and all other physicians before him, seem to

have forgotten, that this quality of the bile is owing to the general state of the mass of humours in the blood, and whole body, and which, during a state of violent disease are successively brought by the circulation to the stomach and bowels, (the blood thus endeavouring to throw off the corrupt humours and purify itself) and that merely neutralizing by the magnesia the small quantity of acrid bile it mixes with, cannot be sufficient for the relief of such a violent disorder: these acrid humours still springing up afresh for some time, from the blood, required to be carried off promptly. I might ask, too, if it is reasonable, or in nature, to expect that a fluid, which in its then state, is highly corrupt, acrid, and stinking with putridity, should be by any agent whatever converted at once into a pure and innocent one?—Will it not retain still much of its former qualities, or will such a procedure be sufficient to drain organs whence this corruption proceeds, and, as it is constantly flowing towards them from the blood, till such time as copious evacuations take place, which in reality carry off their morbid humours. Do such phenomena take place in nature any where else? Certainly not. Although a patient may survive such an ineffectual half treatment, yet, by your not favouring and assisting the designs of nature, you have shut up in the individual's body corruption which should have been evacuated, and will be the cause of soon bringing on him chronic infirmities; whereas, if properly treated, it would have proved a source of lasting health.

It is not, therefore, presuming too much to affirm that, in those cases where the patient recovered, having taken magnesia, he would have done so without it—as Dr. Ainslie owns often happens. All that can be said in favour of magnesia amounts to this—that it did no harm, as the prescriptions in use hitherto have done—but still it is proceeding on the same erroneous and false principles as before, or rather without any fixed principle at all, and groping about in the darkness, trying, and catching at every thing. The same reasoning likewise applies and holds good with regard to all other diseases; wherever they may have settled, or whatever direction they may have taken, owing to tendencies in the body, which we cannot investigate, nor would it be any ways useful if we could. Suffice it for us to have found out the

grand general cause, and the means of eradicating and extirpating this cause. By this I mean to say, that an individual whose blood and humours are in a previous corrupt acrimonious state, you may predict to a certainty that this individual will be attacked with a serious disease, but you cannot foresee what disease it will be, or what course or direction the humours will take, or under what symptoms they will show themselves; but they alone are the cause of all diseases, and required only to be evacuated, and thus a timely application of the remedy would have prevented the explosion. The present medical profession, in its actions, may be said to resemble a man who finds himself in an unknown forest during the darkness of night—he turns aside and alters his direction at every tree he stumbles upon, and bewilders himself the more, although the straight road was close by his side from the beginning.

I remain,

My dear Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

JAMES MORISON.

APPENDIX TO MORISONIANA.

Petition to Parliament, signed by sixty-three Inhabitants of London, in Summer, 1827.

To the Right Honourable the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of London, sheweth:—

That we, the undersigned, impressed with the justness of Mr. Morison the Hygeist's theory of medicine, and moreover having made trial of the efficacy and innocence of his medicines and practice upon ourselves, and witnessed them on others with unparalleled success, the patient not requiring regimen nor confinement during the time of his taking them; and having also seen the accounts transmitted from the West Indies, respecting the use and benefit derived from these medicines; we are fully persuaded that all diseases of the body, no matter how long standing, may be carried off by a perseverance in the above medicine.

That we your petitioners have therefore lost all confidence in the present theories and practice of medicine, and we are convinced that a reform in medicine would be the most useful and economical of all reforms; and that, independent of the health of the community gaining thereby, an enormous saving in money, to the amount of many millions, would accrue to the nation in these times of unexampled distress. His Majesty's Army and Navy would thereby be kept in sound health, in all the stations where they may be wanted; and one thousand soldiers in health are of more use under a General, than two thousand, many of them invalid, and attended by a numerous retinue of medical paraphernalia. The Hospitals would be purged of their present miserable inmates,

the expense of which is so great a burthen to the nation. The sending out recruits to replace the mortality on foreign stations, and bringing home invalids, are attended with most serious expenses, and may be much diminished. Mr. Morison offers to remedy this at one-sixth of the present expense, and he would be happy to give proof of the efficacy of his medicine, by practising upon any of the invalid soldiers in any of his Majesty's Hospitals.

Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray, that your Honourable House will take the same into your most serious consideration.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. Alderman Wood, M.P., and Mr. Alderman Waithman, M.P., were each of them separately requested to present the above petition, which they declined, as being, they said, of a nature not cognizable by Parliament; and there the matter rested.

THE STANDARD OF OPPOSITION.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The standard of opposition—of open opposition—to the medical and surgical professions, is now raised: it is proper that the public should be instructed hereon. The members of the British College of Health, founded by Mr. Morison, the Hygeist, and his coadjutors, make this public declaration that they have already experienced in their numerous practice, and will prove to the satisfaction of every one, (by curing any disease or surgical case whatsoever,) that the present medical and surgical professions are entirely wrong in all their maxims, theories, and practices, injuring thereby the health and lives of the community at large. They make this appeal to the public not without the best grounds. All diseases and surgical cases will be soon radically cured, by their prescriptions and medicines only; and parents, to whom

by nature, the care of their offspring is entrusted, will see them grow up in health, strength, and beauty, exempt from the diseases and calamities that are now befalling them. Competition in all branches is useful to society, and persons may now make choice for curing their diseases between the Hygeist, physicians, doctors, or surgeons, giving to either the praise they merit. The British College of Health has not arisen from the support and donations of the great or rich—it is founded solely by its own merits.

Copy of a Letter from T. Moat, of Devonport, to Mr. Morison, the Hygeist, London.

Exeter, No. 1, Hill Court, July 10th, 1828.

MR. MORISON,

Sir,—“There is,” as says our immortal bard, “a tide in the affairs of all men, which if taken at its rise, it will lead to fortune:” so, in one of these fortuitous, or apparently accidental circumstances in the life of all whose history is worthy of recording, there are none who are capable of the least reflection, who will not acknowledge that in some period of their lives, they can clearly feel and recollect that they have been influenced by events so contrary to all human foresight or calculation, that they are compelled to admit that nothing but a supernatural direction of secondary causes could have produced such unlooked for effects; and which, if duly appreciated, and acted upon with appropriate gratefulness and circumspection, would not only have “led,” but driven them “to fortune,” or some great good. I believe that there are very few who have not had cause to lament the rejection of this divine direction, at least once in their lives; and that there are many who have had frequent repetitions of these supernatural drags, as though the divine angler was determined to hook his favourites at last. Impressed with this conviction on my mind, and confirmed by the observations and incidents in the lives of others, who are almost universally admitting that they have let slip many favourable op-

portunities of probable success, which had escaped them through their own negligence or undervaluing; I am led to consider the extraordinary circumstances which first drove me into your presence as the greatest blessing that has befallen me (as to the concerns of this life) during my pilgrimage on earth, for the last sixty years of an unavailing search after that health and strength of body, which I conceive to be the birthright of all the sons of men.

I, like nine-tenths of my fellow-sojourners on earth, whether from inheritance, inattention in childhood, carelessness in youth, negligence in manhood, maltreatment of the faculty in every stage of life, or, more generally, from a combination of all these causes together, have laboured up the weary hill of life, with an ever-ailing, weakly, spare frame, which in every stage, (to the appearance of all around me) wore the close approach of a consumption, for which I was led to believe there was no cure, and which could only be warded off, or protracted to the short period of a few years, by the extreme of care, and abstinence from every excess of the usual indulgences and enjoyments of life. By a parsimonious adherence to this imperious necessity, I have, however, spun out my existence to this advanced period, much beyond my early expectation—never seriously ill, but always looking for that attack which, from the loss of six children, from the age of nine to twenty-one years, in consumptions, assured me was to be my fate. Time having driven me beyond the usual period of that mode of exit, I have found that my old system of attack upon the lungs has shifted its quarters, and that a huskiness on the chest, a dry, excoriating cough, and a hectic breathing, threaten all the approaches of an asthma.

At this period, when under the influence of a violent inflammation in my left hand and arm, occasioned by a slight scratch on the fore finger, on which I had undergone a surgical operation, without which, from my then ignorance of the nature of my case and frame, I had every apprehension of losing a part, if not the whole of my limb, as the contraction of every sinew of the hand, up to the arm-pit, and the excessive pain all down the left side to the short rib, threatened the most serious consequences: at this period, kind Providence, by one of those fortuitous circumstances above noticed, threw me in your way of ameliorating the miseries of

human life. My helpless hand drew you into inquiries; your (to me) new views of the cause of ill health struck me with astonishment, and entering into your theory of the impurity of the blood being the cause of all disease, with every plausible conviction, I determined on putting it to the proof by becoming your patient; the result of which is, the contraction of the sinews gave way with the first dose of five pills of No. 1; the second dose of the same number completely removed the contraction in the arm, and every symptom of pain in the side; and the repetition of from five to ten pills, alternately of Nos. 1 and 2, for ten days, gave me the usual action of my thumb and three fingers; and the daily improvement in the wounded fore-finger, gave me the full assurance that the necessary perseverance in the daily dose would effect a certain and perfect cure. Determined to put your (what I conceived) bold assertion of "a continued purgation being not only not injurious, but highly beneficial to the inner coats of the intestines," to the test of an uninterrupted continuance of the dose; I have now been under their operation thirty days, by which I am come to the clear and full conviction, that you are perfectly borne out in your assertion; if I may be allowed to judge from my own case, and in drawing my comparison from what I was, and ever have been, with what, thank God, and the blessing of your introduction, I now am.

From the general debility of my frame, tender bowels, bad digestion, and constant bilious affection, attended with hard phlegmy expectoration, head ache, dimness of sight, and difficulty of speaking, with a husky cough; I have ever laboured under the deprivation of receiving that natural nourishment which the vegetable world so amply presents for the support of the human frame, and which is so necessary in the forwarding of the digestion of animal food, and the regular supply and purification of the stream of life. Likes and dislikes to particular aliments; voracity of appetite, and no appetite; have been my constant attendants, but from irregular digestion, productive of no nourishment; whilst the continual attack of acrimonious bile was kept under by the constant use of magnesia, with which the bile was temporarily neutralized, and carried off with griping lodgements in the bowels; thus, then was the real state of my frame.

up to the period when kind Providence directed me to your presence: I am now, and I attest it before God, and all the world, free from every sensation or idea of ailing in every sense of the word; my breath is free as air itself; I can read aloud two hours without fatigue; my sleep is sound; my mind calm and incapable of being ruffled even by the storms of life: my intellects, mind, and spirits, buoyant and expansive; my pallid and deep-lined countenance has become comparatively plump, and tinged with the bloom of health; my dim eyes bright; my sight clear, and my powers of vision considerably enlarged; my appetite good, but neither voracious nor attended with particular desires of choice, taking all things in common, and unattended with fears of mixture, convinced that all that nature presents for the food of man, is good, and lends each its portion, for the benefit of his health; crude vegetables, or salads, saturated in vinegar, (against which the supporters of the mucous membrane system, and indeed the common feelings of mankind would decry as an abomination whilst under a strong regime of purgation,) I find a nourishing relish of the highest zest; in short, I am become a new man, and feel that I am now only beginning to live; and how have I attained this great gift? —simply by swallowing five or ten pills on going to bed; after which I have six hours sound sleep; awake in perfect calmness; have one, and only sometimes two, copious evacuations, in undisturbed tranquility; take my two or three hours' sweet repose: rise to a hearty breakfast, at which I take my tea, coffee, or chocolate, with eggs, fish, meats, or salads, with equal indifference, and nothing interferes with the operation; take exercise, or follow the avocations of the day with agility and perfect ease; take a hearty dinner of any thing or every thing, and in any quantity in moderation; free from all fears of weather, temperature of air, or clothing; fatigue from exercise, unknown; after tea, I take no other meal, and have no desire for any; and at bed-time begin the same routine for another day of real pleasure and health, to which I now seem to have a common right, having the sure means of enjoying it in my possession.

From what I have experienced in my own case, (which I believe is that of a great majority of mankind,) I declare that your theory is founded on the only true system of procur-

ing health to the sick, and of preventing sickness (which is still better than the cure) to the most robust or healthy: that the purification of the blood by vegetable purgatives is the only true desideratum in the medical art; and that the new fangled doctrine of the destruction of the mucus membrane of the intestines by excessive purgation is an ignis-fatuus of quackic invention; for if the rapid passage of an almost clear fluid could have this effect, what must be the consequences of hard and morbid matter forcing their way and scraping this mucous membrane at every stretch of their passage to a vent? This mucus membrane either is, or is not, an internal lining to the intestines, as in the mouth, the socket of the eye, &c.; if it is, as it must be, unless that portion of our frame is formed on principles different to every other, must it then possess all the powers of expansion and collapsion necessary to perform its natural functions, and that which passes through its orifice with most ease—that is, in a more or less fluid state must be more or less destructive to the lining of this membrane; if it is not this inner lining of the intestine, then must it be a fluid matter adhering to this very lining, and as a protection from friction to it; as in the manner of the fluid round the ball of the eye, the saliva of the mouth, &c. and which cannot be injured by the fluids produced by vegetable purgatives; and can only be corroded by mineral medicines, spirituous liquors, or dry hard undigested substances passing through the intestines.

Thus, Sir, I have at your request given you a true and fair statement of my case, and candidly laid before you the result of my perseverance in the application of your inestimable medicine, which has not only restored me to perfect health, but insured me of the means (in my firm belief) of securing it to a good old age; in gratitude for which great blessing, for the good of my fellow-men, and for the furtherance of your interests, I hereby authorize you to make what use you please of my name, by publishing the whole or any part of my observations; deeming the acknowledged sanction of cases of cure highly essential to your service, and the public good; and I furthermore bind myself to promote the introduction of your mode of combatting and overcoming all curable diseases of the human frame in every family I can reach, with my increasing exertions, which can never com-

pass the extent of the debt of gratitude I feel I must ever owe you for the inestimable blessing of health which I have received at your hand. I have read the whole of your publications with a great deal of interest, and admire your strength of argument against the ignorance and malpractices of the whole medical host, who have so long purloined the public purse, and sent their myriads to their untimely graves: an egregious evil which every family, in all what is termed civilized nations, has mourned over, but never, till now, saw the means of subduing; and ages yet to come, (if such there are to be,) will bless the æra when a MORISON led them to the new and true light.

If I might presume the permission of giving an opinion, I would recommend (should you intend to re-publish your works, and you mean to discontinue the Anti-Lancet,) that you concentrate the whole in one volume, with a copious index, and at a cheap rate, so as to insure a general perusal—as the diffusion of your concentrated views of disease, in one uniform series, will be a lasting memorial of your new art, and supersede the necessity of constant and expensive advertisements.

To wish you health and long life, (having the means of enjoying both in your possession,) were as superfluous as to wish you success in your laudable pursuit of dispensing both to the world—which, if there is any common sense extant in the earth, is certain. I shall conclude with assuring you that I shall ever be ready to promote your interest in any way you can point out, receiving your commands as the highest duty in the performance;

And am, Sir,

Your ever grateful and obliged humble servant,

THOMAS MOAT.

P. S. From the age of 12 to that of 55, T.M. was in that state of weakly debility, which is to be found in some branch of almost every family, which indicates a rapid decline, with a life not worth a year's purchase at any period of it. In his fifty-sixth year, his complaints fixed on the chest, in a confirmed asthma, with spitting of blood, which the faculty have all declared to be incurable. In his sixtieth year, however, he was completely cured by the Hygeist's invaluable medicine, and is now in full health, and capable of walking

twenty miles a day without fatigue, and can talk or read aloud for two hours, with a full and clear voice, without once gasping for breath, which is altogether a new life.

**FIRST ANNUAL REPORT of MR. T. MOAT, B. P. P. V.,
Honorary Member of the British College of Health, and
Agent General for Devonshire, Cornwall, Somersetshire,
and Islands of Guernsey and Jersey.**

Devonport, 7th Sept. 1829.

DEAR SIR,

At your request, I send you my First Annual Report of my proceedings, progress, and extraordinary success, in my honourable profession of the sole general agent for the promulgating of your inestimable "Vegetable Universal Medicine," in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, and the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey.

Providentially directed to this exalted mission, of alleviating the miseries of my fellow-sufferers, labouring under all the varied diseases to which man is heir to, I, from the conviction of the benign yet powerful efficacy of your medicines on my own debilitated frame, which in ten days brought me into a state of health unfeigned for *forty years*, (as stated in my letter of thanks to the Almighty and yourself, and with a conscientious view to the public good,) have devoted my whole life to your service, and the delightful labour of convincing those incurables, whose protracted ailings were but the effects of the many-headed monster's maltreatments, that your new and only true theory and practice, (so consonant to common sense, so clearly to be understood by the most unlearned, and so devoid of all the mysteries of past ages, and still practised by the M. D.'s of the day,) is all-sufficient to meet their every complaint with success.

Convinced of the soundness of the principles under which I was actuated, yet aware of the severity of the combat I had to sustain against the prejudices and weaknesses of the infirm, and the consequent opposition of the regular-bred collegians,—of physicians, doctors, apothecaries, &c &c. I entered the arena of contention with a determined and undaunted boldness, which has been fully justified by the unbounded success of my arduous endeavours—the restoration to health of thousands who had pined in hopeless misery

before, and the public attestation of no less than twenty individuals, in grateful homage to the Giver of all Good, and to you, through whose instrumentality they have been once again made sound, and in full confidence of continuing so.

In the midst of such a dense population as this of Devonport, Plymouth, Stonehouse, Stoke, and the surrounding villages, it is (to me at least) not at all surprising, that so great a blessing should have been embraced and enjoyed by at least five thousand individuals in the course of my twelve months' practice here; independently of *twice that number* under the superintendency of my various sub-agents in the two counties and the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey.

It may be asked, and you, Sir, may probably surmise the same,—“ How is it that, in the midst of so universal a blessing, so few have published their cases and cures ? ” I would in reply, observe, that I lay it down as an invariable rule, never to urge the measure; but always leave its adoption to the spontaneous effusions of the parties, and on every occasion to have their signature to their attestations: at the same time the well known reluctance of the world in general to meet the eye of the public, whether from the prejudices of the rank of life of some individuals, the dependence upon the connexions of some, the fears of others under pecuniary restraints, or the deficiency of public spirit of the great majority of all, are arguments sufficient to create the surprise that there are so many, rather than that there are so few. Besides, when I have such voluntary effusions of gratitude as those of a POMEROY and a FRANCIS, (both of whom I never knew or corresponded with on the subject,) the latter coming from the pen of a resurrectionist, wherein he not only acknowledges his own restoration from the bed of death, but also states the cure of seven of his own family, by the same harmless and sure medicine, in complaints as various as would be the modes of practice of the followers of the old school, as well as his voluntarily-attested knowledge of at least *one hundred cures* in his neighbourhood, in almost every complaint that has baffled all the efforts of the faculty; with such evidences as these, (not immediately passing under my eye,) I have sufficient cause of gratulation for the happy result of my mission, and more satisfied with the quality of the grateful feelings displayed, than in their quantity.

I have, however, *several more* who have offered their publications of thanks for cures, and are, I suppose, in preparation; and several others have authorized me to refer to them in private, among whom are many of the first respectability in life, who are spreading the fame of the medicine in every direction. Were I to enumerate all the wonders of my performances during this year, they would take me at least two months to transcribe, and fill a large volume. Suffice it to say, that in a case of consumption, (as so determined by the attendant doctors,) a young woman, whose mother introduced me to her, as given up for death, her feet and the back of her head being believed to be already dead, was *cured, and out in the streets in ten days*, by the simple removal of some trifling obstructions in the intestines, which had checked the free circulation of the blood, and reduced her to the apparent last hour of her existence. Now, what but the *absolute ignorance of the faculty* could have brought this poor creature into the state I found her? Inflammations internally or externally, fevers of every kind, and agues, I am convinced, cannot fail, if the patients will persevere in quantities sufficiently large to meet their cases. As for indigestion, bilious or nervous affections, head-aches, constipated bowels, colics, worms, fixed pains in the side, palpitations of the heart, &c. &c. I have ever found that the three first doses have established that confidence in the minds of the patients, that a certain cure is always effected by perseverance.

That some are not cured so soon as others, is not at all to be wondered at, when we consider that no persons are exactly alike in their complaints, any more than they are in the lineaments of their face; and at the same time take into consideration, that the first of the faculty can only make a probable guess at where the root of the complaint precisely lies, and even then know not how to throw in a specific, to that exact spot which shall not injure the whole frame, or only remove the seat of the disorder to some other quarter. I have, however, invariably found that all these complaints have invariably yielded to the powers of this medicine, and in so short a period as to astonish my patients. The progress I have made in all nervous affections, has established the fame of the Vegetable Universal Medicine as a standard remedy. This dire complaint, on the treatment of which the faculty

have so long fattened themselves, I trust, is at least rescued from their unhallowed grasp.

The ladies, too, whether at the commencement or the decline of nature's laws, will live to bless the introduction of this safe and sure regulator; and the would-be mothers will know the blessings of a birth. Pregnant ladies insure easy births by a due attention to the medicine up to the last day of delivery, upon the self-evident principle, that, as the intestines are cleansed with a vegetable medicine, that regulates the free circulation and purification of the blood of the mother, (the only nourishment from which the child can gather any growth or strength,) more freedom and power of delivery must be attained, and consequently with more ease and safety to both.

All common head-aches, which generally arise from bilious affections, or constipated bowels, are immediately relieved; but those which arise from the gummy or incrustated humours in the small vessels of the head, require a length of time to eradicate, yet never fails by perseverance. I have one man in Cornwall, who, as stated to me, has had *no head* for these four years, to answer any of its natural functions, except that part which conveys food into the stomach, but who, by a six weeks' purgation, has found his head to enable him to attend to the business of life as well as ever. Another writes me to say that his head, which had been almost useless to him for years, is now "doing its duty, and in daily progress of a cure." He is astonished at the immense quantity of slimy glares which comes from him, and adds, "I am almost a miracle to myself. I have taken above three thousand pills without a day's intermission, and am still expelling *the root of all evil* as profusely as ever."

Here, now, is a gentleman who has come to the rational conclusion, from the perusal of your works, and the well-tried experience of your medicine, that the root of all disease lies in the glary substances interlining, the intestines, which he is determined to expel to the last dregs, on the certainty of drawing those about the brain into the bowels,—of expelling them thereby from out the frame, and of securing again a free circulation in the head, and consequent sound faculties. I have another patient in Devonport, who has taken medicines daily, of all the varied prescriptions of the faculty, for

seven years, without any relief. Her complaints were of that complicated kind, that defied all possibility of a true definition otherwise than that of a general derangement of the intestines, and a constant rising and bursting of inward tumours, without any apparent power of digestion, which proved the weakness of that necessary function, by the circumstance of the Vegetable Pills, which she has taken for ten days, in quantities from five to ten a day, coming from her in one solid string of undissolved pills. By persevering with fifteen pills a day, she has got a regular passage of slimy, gummy matter, in vast profusion. She is gaining strength daily,—has taken upwards of five thousand pills, and, as she says, "almost lives upon them," as nothing ever gave her the relief she has experienced, or even a hope of ever being cured, of which she is now confident. With these proofs, then, of the immense quantity taken in some deep-rooted or chronic disorders, we have every conviction of the innocence of the medicine, and at once stop the mouths of the faculty who would underhandedly dissuade the world from taking them, as "being highly injurious"—to their craft no doubt.

In cases of Erysipelas, I have been very successful in prevailing on the patients to proceed with the necessary perseverance. I have one lady, of the first respectability, who has, as she says, "been mauled by the doctors for many years," with an erysipelas in the hip, by which she had a contraction of the limb, and walked with crutches, unable to rise or sit down without assistance. She has now got the use of "her wooden leg," as she called her shortened limb, has discarded her crutches, and in full health, taken a trip to town, to sound your fame amonsgt her friends in the great metropolis.

In that dreadful complaint, Asthma, when the accumulated humours of past years have been incrusted on the chest of the aged, for which the faculty, one and all, declare there is no remedy, I have been invariably successful, than which nothing can more clearly prove the soundness of your general theory. If three instances given in the published cases of cures of asthma, were not sufficient demonstration of the fact, I can give fifty references of equal notoriety, in all ages from five to eighty-four.

I find in all cures of lumbago, pains in the small of the

back, stricture, stone, gravel, and all urinary obstructions, an universal remedy in strong doses of the pills.

Independent of the cure of stricture published, I am prepared to give many respectable references of cures.

In cases of syphilis, in all its stages, I invariably cure, in times proportioned to the quantity of that noxious drug, mercury, having been poured into the frame.

The St. Vitus's Dance, published, is the only one that has come within my cognizance; but which, however, must convince the parents of those who are afflicted with that dreadful malady, (which was the precursor of my eldest daughter's consumption and death,) of the means of procuring a certain immediate relief and cure. The same relief has attended my practice in all scorbutic eruptions, scrofula and running sores.

I have a man in Exeter, who walked with crutches to relieve his pains from seven and twenty running sores all over the body, who could get no relief from the doctors there, but who, with taking only five small boxes, has got many of them quite healed, has thrown away his props, and walks to my depot there, to the astonishment of all who knew him. His complete cure is certain, and he is desirous of publishing his case.

Thus, Sir, I have given you a faint epitome of my first year's work, wherein I have been instrumental in doing much good among the suffering class of our fellow-beings, and trust the same kind Providence will support me through the efforts of the next, with equal, if not with double success. You, Sir, have given me the means of enlarging my sphere of action, by adding Somersetshire to my present province, on which I am about to enter, in full confidence that the wider my exertions are spread, the sooner our united pursuits will grasp the whole empire; and so establish the soundness of your new, and only sound theory for combatting the root of all diseases to which the human frame is subject, upon one simple and universal principle; to the overthrow of the old school and the framing of a new one—the British College of Health, to which all the sons of *Æsculapius* must come to relearn their trade. It is evident that the whole of the humbuggery of the *Materia Medica* must be remodelled on the principle of your new and true light: that the barbarous cus-

tom of the ruthless practice of phlebotomy, and the pouring of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances into the human frame, so uncongenial to its nature, and destructive of life, will soon be exploded as useless expedients; and that the time cannot be far off when the wisdom of legislation will make it a capital offence for any one having a poisonous drug in his possession. To promote the speedy arrival of these changes in the practice of physic, when our fellow-sufferers will be able to doctor themselves with a certain and cheap medicine, I have devoted my future life to your service, and enter upon the second year of my mission under the pleasing auspices of your approval; and full of confidence in receiving the increasing blessings of the convalescent, and cured patients, under my care, and am,

Dear Sir,

Most respectfully and sincerely yours, &c.

THOMAS MOAT.

Full and copious Directions for the Use and Application of the Medicine.

THIS invaluable medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted on oath as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of which are uncongenial to the nature of man, and therefore destructive of the human frame,) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or the weakest frame under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasant and benign in its operation, and at the same time, the most certain in searching out the root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure, that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least possible of all trouble to the patients, by merely swallowing a certain number of small pills, and being called a few extra times to the purposes of evacuation, with the least possible sensation of feeling of pain, or exhaustion of bodily strength, and without the fear of catching cold, or at-

tention to dress or diet in any way different to their accustomed habits.

These medicines are comprised in three different articles, only; that is, in two kind of pills, of different virtue and quality, designated by No. 1 and No. 2—the first is a powerful but most gentle and mild aperient, or opening medicine, detaching and partially removing the bilious, ropy humours, whilst the No. 2 Pills, carry off with more violence, those, and the serous, acrid, and putrid humours of the body, and strike at the very root of all diseases to which it is incidental; and, taken alternately, act together in the capacity of a ferret in a warren, never resting until every avenue of the human frame is thoroughly searched, and cleansed of its impurities. The powders, again, come in to aid, dilute and carry off the acrimonious humours which the No. 2 Pills, in their rapid passage over the biliary ducts, leave behind in that squeamish sensation of restlessness, which occasionally is experienced in chronic or old established oppressions in the chest; under a course of the medicine where vomiting (in all cases favourable) is not produced, when the powders are found to be highly beneficial in preventing the necessity of increasing the dose of the No. 2 Pills. The powders are found to soften, cleanse, and detach the acrimonious phlegm; and are cooling, and allay the thirst generally attendant on this unpleasant sensation.

Particular Directions for Use.

1.—As this invaluable universal medicine is now prized beyond all price, as an inestimable domestic blessing, for the prevention of the necessity of the aid of regular-bred doctors, except in surgical cases, by making the heads of families their own safe and sure doctors, and thereby not only securing health to themselves and their rising generation, at so trifling an expense, it is necessary to put into their possession the certain means of application in all the various cases to which the human frame is subject.

2.—So varied, indeed, are the ailments of mankind, that, like their faces, there are scarcely two alike, and where one universal medicine, like this, is found to strike at the root of all diseases, of whatever name, it were difficult to lay down specific rules for all, where practice and perseverance alone can accomplish the desired effect. Of this, however, we may be assured, that as the medicine is so innocent that a child of a day old may receive it without danger or harm, those of stronger frames need never fear of overdoing themselves with larger doses; for, if two or three pills do good, five or six do more, and then produce a certain and decided amelioration; and, where required in deep-rooted, old-standing, or obstinate cases, twelve or fifteen persevered in daily, eventually cure the most dangerous and severe diseases.

3.—As a general rule founded on extensive practice, commences with earliest age, the infant at the breast, who never shews symptoms of uneasiness, or twitchings in its limbs, without some cause of pain, some latent approach to future ill, most generally seated in its bowels, which will most certainly be removed by giving it one pill of No. 1 a day, until well. The best way is, to reduce the pill with a knife into powder, or small pieces, place it at the back of the tongue, and give it the breast.—If pained or uneasy at the time of dentition or teething, give it two pills of No. 1 daily; and if attended with fever or convulsions, fail not to give it three or four of No. 1 and 2 alternately, that is of No. 1 one day, and of No. 2 the next day. The manner of giving them to the child of six to eighteen months old, is this: scrape the pill into powder, or cut into two, four, or six pieces; mix them in a teaspoon with thin honey, treacle, sugar and water, or jelly; then lay the child on its back on the lap, and place the mixture with the finger at the back of the tongue, and where necessary, wash it down with any liquid. Children of riper age, that is, from two to ten, must be regulated from two to five pills, according to the strength and depth of the disorder. Let not fond mothers fear that a day or even two days' fasting will injure the pet; in general, the ever stuffing of children with all sorts of food lays the foundation of their future ailments, and one day's fasting occasionally would supersede the necessity of physic. The Whooping Cough, Small Pox, or Measles, prevented; or their inveteracy, if

attacked, reduced, by a previous cleansing, when in the midst of the danger of infection; their rancour rendered harmless by brisk doses when under the affliction; and their after consequences obliterated, by keeping up the action of the medicine (4 to 6—No. 1 and 2 alternately) for at least one week after recovery.

4.—In all cases of *indigestion, nausea, rejection of food, vomitings, biliary or nervous affections, head-ache, and female irregularities*, five pills of No. 1 and two for a week, will generally be removed; but if obstinate, or attended with griping or flying pains, by increasing the dose a pill or two a day, a cure will be sure to be effected. Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging, but bear in mind that this mildly operating medicine puts not weakness into the frame, but most certainly *draws weakness out, leaves strength in its place*, and by giving composed sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food, reanimates the whole frame with vigorous action—clearing the mind, and improving the sight. Whenever, however, a sufficient strength of nerve is wanting to commence with five pills, the timorous patient may begin with three, and experience will soon give them courage, and convince them of the propriety of increasing a pill a day to effect a speedy cure.

5.—In cases of *extreme debility, weakness, wastings, declines, or consumptions* approaching, or in the *last stages*, it is necessary to proceed slowly and cautiously, with two pills of No. 1 and 2 alternately for three or four days, and advance a pill a day unto five, and to stop at that number, one and two alternately day after day, unless any severish affections arise, when it will be found highly and essentially necessary to give stronger doses up to ten or twelve pills, which will always reduce the fever and prevent the necessity of bleeding.—When the fever is allayed, the patient may drop down by degrees to the five pills, and there remain, regulating the number to their own judgment, as they will by that time be fully able to understand by their own practice on themselves, how to act, to secure a sure return to full health.

6.—In cases of *gout, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, tic doloreux, jaundice, liver complaints, or asthma*, commence with five pills No. 1, and next day, at the same hour, five of No.

2; next day repeat the same dose, then increase one pill a day up to eight, and continue daily with that number, increasing further only when fresh or flying pains prove that the medicine is searching or drawing out the acrid humours, the very root of the disease.

7.—For *gravel, stone, and all urinary obstructions, strictures, piles, fistula, lumbago, ruptures, or extreme costiveness*, a brisk action is requisite, and should commence with five No. 1, next day six No. 2, third day repeat the same dose—fourth day same of No. 1; fifth day eight of No. 2; sixth day repeat and continue eight, unless the desired effect has not been produced, or flying pains increase, when a further quantity will be necessary, fearless of any number up to twelve pills: It will invariably be found that *worms* of whatever kind, will be thoroughly eradicated.

8.—For *Dropsies*, if in an advanced stage, and to avoid *tapping*, (which never gives but a temporary relief, and always fixes the complaint more deeply into the frame,) an excessive action in the bowels is requisite, as the only passage for the water (the entrance into the bladder being choked up by obstructions in or about the *kidneys*) must be produced by stool; to effect which, let the patient fearlessly take six of No. 2 second night, repeat the same dose next night, fourth night ten of No. 1, fifth ten of No. 2—and continue ten of No. 2 for two or three following nights; if no sensible diminution then takes place, without fear, take fifteen of No. 2 for two or three nights, and if still obstinate, let him be sure to take fifteen of No. 2 twice a day, that is, night and morning, when he may be assured that the desired effect will be produced, and the water from every part of the frame will pass in shoals through the bowels; and then, and not till then, will the medicine (having got a clear passage) act upon the *kidneys*, (probably with cutting pains, which are very desirable,) and by moving the original obstructions, clear the passage into the bladder, when a speedy and certain recovery of health will be the consequence. When the water once begins to move, the patient need be under no restriction as to kind or quantity of liquids that may be relished.

9.—*Cholera morbus, fevers, epileptic fits, and apoplexies*, require immediate and powerful evacuations, commencing with ten of No. 1 at night, and ten of No. 2 next morning.

increasing in regular doses, viz. one dose of No 1 and two doses of No. 2, to fifteen or twenty pills twice a day.

If vomiting is produced, it is highly favourable in all cases. As pills are difficult to administer in these extreme cases, they may be reduced to liquid by boiling them in a cup, first putting them in a proper quantity of cold water in the cup, then placing the cup in a pan of cold water, and made to boil on the fire until fully dissolved, then take out the cup and place it in cold water until cool, and immediately give it to the patient, and have the next dose prepared in the same way, to be ready for next time. Bleeding will thus become unnecessary.

10—*Paralysis, palsy, deep-rooted, dry rheumatism, generally the cause of contracted joints, and benumbed inactivity of the limbs,* are all curable by this all-searching medicine, but requires undaunted perseverance, for a length of time, according to the depth of the root of the disorder. To the astonishment of many, however, the complaint has yielded to its powers in eight or ten days, with a firm conviction of amendment, and certainty of a cure by perseverance, while others may be a month before they experience this anxiously desired change; yet, finding their rest secured at night with sound sleep, and their unrestricted appetite good, their courage emboldens them to proceed with surety of ultimate success. Commence with five of No. 1 and 2 in regular doses night and morning (two hours before breakfast time,) and increase a pill or two a day up to ten, when the patient can regulate his proceedings according to his own judgment, always observing, that flying pains are favourable, and indicate, that increasing doses will ever relieve him, and facilitate the hoped for cure. If a day or two's rest is desirable, it is always proper, *in all cases*, to reduce the dose by degrees, a few days previously, that the *action of the bowels* be not too suddenly stopped; and, after the rest, to advance, by degrees up to the former number. In all cases, the patients fancy themselves cured before they really are so; but, having the medicine in their possession, they can always ward off any fresh attack in one day, by taking a brisk dose at night, or, indeed, at any time of the day. A constant use of the flesh brush, and occasionally warm sea bathing, is highly beneficial.

11.—*Croup, quinsy, glandular swellings, sore throats, spasmodic affections, tightness of the chest, palpitation of the heart, or inward inflammations,* require brisk doses of six of No. 1 and 2 in regular doses, night or morning, each twenty-four hours, eight and eight to ten and ten, and to continue at that quantity daily, until the desired effect has taken place, and then to reduce downward, by degrees, until quite cured.

12.—*In all cutaneous eruptions on the skin, scurvy, scorbutic affections, inflammations, tumours, boils, chilblains, scabs, running sores, ulcers, cancers, erysipelas, white swellings, scrofula, or king's evil,* time and perseverance only can effect a cure. One fortnight's constant use of from five to ten pills of No. 1 and 2 in regular doses, will probably produce the favourable symptoms of an increase of inflammation on and around the affected parts, or the still more desirable appearance of attacks on some other parts of the body, which proves that the medicine is driving the acrid or morbid humours to a vent, either through the skin or into the bowels; when a few brisker doses will expel them, and pave the way to a cure, which a determined perseverance only can with surety effect.

13.—*Syphilis, or all venereal affections,* will be most certainly eradicated in a short time, by a steady adherence to the taking of six to ten pills a day of No. 2 only, until well, when five of No. 1 and 2 alternately for a week, will reanimate the frame in full vigour and health.

To refrain from the use of spiritous liquors is highly essential to a speedy cure.

14.—For agues, attend to the last, the 13th class.

By attending strictly to the above directions, the patients are in full possession of all the Hygeist, or his Agents can do for them, and will supersede the necessity of their attendance upon them, every one being now made acquainted with the new theory of the cause of all diseases being in the impurity of the blood, (as plainly laid down in the "Origin of Life,") that the drawing of those impurities out of the frame, by the use of the "vegetable universal medicine," is the only possible means of striking at the root of all diseases; and thereby rising to the pinnacle of the medical art, by every one becoming their own doctor. With this inestimable medicine in the house, no doctors can be wanted there.

The barbarous practice of extracting a portion of the pure stream of life, by bleeding, cupping, or leeching, (without which the M. D.'s seem to know not how to allay inflammations, or fevers,) it is hoped will soon be exploded, as this new practice undermines the root, and carries off the cause by purgation only, and by extracting the acrimonious humours, leaves the pure blood (of which we have not one drop too much) entire and free, to circulate through the frame in its course of usefulness, to support it with health and vigour.

It is hoped, too, the destructive use of *opium, laudanum, mercury, calomel, and all mineral substances*, so inimical, unecongenial, and injurious to the nature and frame of man, will soon be discarded as useless expedients.

PROGRESS
OF
THE HYGEIAN THEORY,
TOWARDS
UNIVERSAL ESTIMATION
THROUGHOUT
The United States.

IN taking a hasty survey of the rapid advance which the Hygeian system has made, in spreading conviction of its truths theoretically as already premised, and practically in its general beneficial effects, in alleviating the sufferings of a large portion of the human race, I shall carefully abstain from the mention of names, where not fully authorised, and from asserting any thing which will not bear the test of the most minute investigation.

MAINE.

MR. RUFUS K. PAGE, *Hallowell*, Sole Agent for this State, has furnished the following report:

DR. H. S. MOAT.

Dear Sir,—Having now had twelve months' experience and proof of the soundness of Mr. Morison's system of treating diseases with the Vegetable Universal Medicines, I am happy to say, from the clearest conviction of their inestimable worth, that from the wonderful effects which have been produced by them, in almost every complaint to which the human frame is liable, and in many cases where almost all

hopes of a cure had been given up, both by the individuals themselves, as well as the faculty; in my estimation, and that of a vast majority of the population of this section of the country, the soundness of Mr. Morison's new theory of harmlessly, effectually, and immediately striking at the root of the most complicated disease, is perfectly complete in every part; and that disease, let it assume whatever name or form it may, has its origin in the impurity of the blood, by which its free circulation has become retarded, and, as a consequence, disease in some one of the many forms in which it appears, settles in some part of the system of those who have been afflicted.

Were I to enter into a detail of my wondrous doings in this my first twelve month's dispensation of so universal a blessing, I should swell my communication far too much for a report of this kind; suffice it to say, that in addition to a large number of minor cases, such as colds, coughs, headaches, sore eyes, humours, &c. &c. which have almost invariably given way to a few doses of this medicine, which possesses such a magic power over disease in its varied and multiplied forms, I have a list of cures which have been performed upon many, from which I subjoin, for your satisfaction, the following short particulars, without giving their names, as I am not yet at liberty to publish them, but have liberty to refer to them when I wish, for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted.

Mr. B., of V., had been for years afflicted with an asthmatic complaint, for which he had never been able to find any thing but what afforded only a temporary relief, and his disease would return with increased violence, and he at times was unable to pursue his business, and for whole nights together could not lie in bed, until after he had taken a few doses of this wonderful medicine, when he almost immediately began to amend; his sleep soon became sound, and by perseverance, has been perfectly restored, and is now enjoying good health.

Mr. J. R., of H., long laboured under a complicated disease; could find no relief, was unable for years to perform any manual labour; after taking a few doses of the pills, was able to follow his occupations, as he had not done for years.

A child of Mr. M., of H., about eight months old, had,

almost from its birth, had been afflicted with a distressing humour, for which no cure could be found; after a few weeks' use of the universal medicines had the happiness of seeing the humour retiring, and is now wholly recovered, and its skin fair, which was, before the use of the medicines, in many places upon the body, a complete sore.

A daughter of Capt. S., of H., has been cured of a humour, with which she had been tormented for years.

Many families make no use of any other medicine, and feel but little apprehension of ever needing any other.

The demand for the medicines, I would add, is increasing both with myself and my Agents, and shall soon be able to forward you some certificates of the cures which have been performed by these invaluable medicines.

Wishing you success in your exertions in promoting health, I subscribe myself

Your obedient servant,

Hallowell, 1831.

R. K. PAGE.

LIST OF SUB-AGENTS.

GEO. MARSTEN, *Bath*; S. WATSON, ——; J. & J. S. WHITMAN, *Bangor*; D. GRIFFITH, *Portland*; J. BUTTERFIELD, *Vassalborough*; N. MARSH & Co., *Portsmouth*; and ASA BARTON, *Norway*.

VERMONT.

There has not yet been a resident Agent in this State; MR. SAMUEL GAGE, *Rutland*, is now appointed State Agent; JOSIAH GAGE, Sub-Agent, *St. Johnsbury*; COL. ELLIS, *New Fane*.

The following has come to hand from the latter gentleman:

DR. MOAT,

Sir,—I have such an opinion of the Universal Medicines, that I will inform you of the effect of them in my family. My wife has been troubled for about thirty years with a

scrofulous complaint, and palpitation of the heart ; nothing would relieve her but bleeding, which has been done for these last fifteen or twenty years, from once a month, to three times in a week.

During the month of October, last past, her complaints have been more severe than ever before, attended with intermittent fever, loss of sleep, loss of appetite, &c. &c. Hearing of these medicines for sale at Walpole, N. H., by your agent, Capt. W. Gage, I sent immediately for a package, and she has taken upwards of one hundred pills now from the 2d of November, inst., to this time. To the great astonishment of us all in this town, she is now in better health than she has been for many years, and is determined to persevere in taking the medicines. I have induced a Mr. Pomeroy to try them ; he is taking them, and they affect him favourably : he has been for two or three years considered as incurable by the faculty, as in a fast decline ; he has taken them about seven days.

These medicines being a new thing with us, many who were wishing to improve their health, were afraid to make the trial, until they found the effect it had on my wife, and they are now anxious to get them, and request me to apply for the agency of this district, to save the trouble and expense of sending so far for it.

Respectfully your obedient,

J. ELLIS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

No report has yet been received from this State, though from the great increasing demands for the medicines therein, little doubt can arise of their having had good effect.

Capt. William Gage, Walpole, Sole State Agent, is in himself a proof of their efficacy in affections of the eyes.

A recent letter mentions the case of a Lady who had discharged an enormous tape-worm.

D. ANDERSON, SUB-AGENT, Keene
G. H. FITCH, ————— Chesterfield.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MR. E. SHAW, *Boston*, has but recently entered on the Agency, which, however, he was led to undertake from the request of several respectable individuals to have a resident Agent.

RHODE ISLAND.

MR. H. MIGNOT, *Providence*, has only commenced the State Agency within a short period ; he writes that numbers are trying the medicines, and adds, " In no case have I given them, that they have not succeeded."

MR. S. ASHLEY, Jr. Sub-Agent, *Burrelville*.

CONNECTICUT.

Agents not having been heretofore fixed throughout this State, the general effects of the medicine are but partially known. Letters have been received, speaking in high terms of approbation from *Groton, Newhaven and Fairfield*.

MR. DENISON BURROWS, AGENT, *Groton, New London, Connecticut*.

CAPT. WM. JOCELIN, *Newhaven*, will fix Sub-Agents in *Hartford, Middlesex, Windham, Toland, and Litchfield Cos.*

MESSRS. MOSES BULKLEY & M. A. SHERWOOD, AGENTS, *Southport, Fairfield Co.*

NEW-YORK.

Many recommendatory letters can be shown from various parts of the State. The following are the Agents now appointed.

MR. JOHN PELHAM of *Glasco, Ulster, Greene, Dutchess, and Columbia Cos.*

ROBERT WHINE, *Albany*.

R. D. McEWEN, *Bainbridge, Chenango Co.*

HON. U. F. DOUBLEDAY, *Auburn, Cayuga, Oswego, Seneca, Hayne, Tompkins, Onondaga, and Courtland Counties.*

MR. JOHN WARFORD, JR. *Plattsburgh, Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Jefferson, and Lewis Cos.*

J. BOYINGTON, *Troy, Rensellaer, Schenectady, Saratoga and Washington Cos.*

E. B. COX, *Montgomery Co.*

SHEPHERD, *Buffalo, Erie.*

R. O. TAYLER, *Smithtown, L. I.*

REPORT OF MR. JOHN PELHAM,

Late Agent at Brooklyn, L. I.

Glasco, Ulster Co. N. Y.

DR. MOAT,

Dear Sir,—Understanding that you have a third edition of the "Practical Proofs" in the press, I am anxious to contribute a short statement relative to the administration of the Hygeian Medicines, whilst Agent for dispensing the same in the village of Brooklyn.

It is with feelings of high satisfaction that I consider myself as having been instrumental in distributing the blessings of health and ease to many who for years had been strangers to both.

In the course of the distribution of these Invaluable Medicines, amidst a number of individuals, I feel I may safely say, that in no case to my knowledge, have they failed where fairly persevered with. In many recent cases of colds, coughs, fevers, &c. they have invariably been promptly successful, and in many long-standing chronic affections, I can record complete and perfect cures, among which I beg leave to hand you the following, and am convinced, that I shall shortly obtain many more here, which I will forward you without fail.

Believe me, my dear sir, as ardent in the cause, from conviction of its merits, as ever you can be yourself,

Yours most truly,

JOHN PELHAM.

Mr. J. S—— has been affected for many years with the gravel, and a retention of urine, frequently attended with the most violent spasms in the stomach, with an entire numbness of one side. By some weeks' perseverance with the Universal Medicines has become perfectly freed from this distressing malady.

Mr. G.—— had been subject to attacks of the *tic douloureux* for about two years—with five weeks' application to the Hygeian Medicines, in doses of six to twelve, he was restored to a state of health he had been a stranger to for that period, with every prospect of permanent release from this dreadful affliction.

Mr. ——, and family of four—all attacked with *fever and ague*, restored in a few days.

—
Brooklyn, Dec. 8th, 1831.

MR. PELHAM,

Dear Sir,—With great pleasure I come forward to declare the beneficial effects which I have experienced from a course of Morison's Pills, the Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health. In June, 1813, I was attacked with typhus fever, from the consequences of which, I have never perfectly recovered; my legs become swollen to an alarming extent, obliging me for a length of time to the use of crutches. As this became partially removed, I was left in a dreadful state of debility, with a constant determination of blood to the head, my inside occasionally in such an agitation, that in my own opinion, and in that of many others who saw me, it was believed that a living animal was there; within the last twelve months, dimness of sight and shortness of breath, would frequently attack me in fits, ten and twelve times a day—a violent palpitation of the heart would affect me, so as to deprive me of all rest and appetite; a dreadful tremor would sometimes come over me, totally incapacitating me from my usual occupations, and in fact, rendering me a misery to myself and a source of uneasiness to my family; thus situated, without having derived any permanent relief from the prescriptions of the best advice I could obtain, my wife in May last, called on DR. MOAT,

and stated my case to him : he advised my pursuing a course of the Hygeian Medicines, which I determined upon adopting ; from the first few doses I felt evident relief, yet having tried so many different things, at a great expense, and to no effect, I was loth to anticipate any great good from them, my confidence wavered, and I left them off; such however, in a short period, became my state of bodily and mental sufferings, that I believe I should have died, had it not been for your frequent attendance and persuasion of perseverance in the use of the Medicine. Most heartily thankful am I, that I followed your directions. After taking the Medicines regularly for about two months, I feel rejoiced to declare myself in a state of health I had been a stranger to for years. I enjoy sound sleep, a good appetite, and in short, I am free from all my complaints, except a slight occasional swelling in one leg, unattended with pain, but which I hope to see shortly well. Fully impressed with the virtues of the Hygeian Medicines, having experienced their good in my own case, having witnessed their great efficacy in relieving my wife and child, as well as many of my friends and acquaintances who have been sufferers in different ways, I can have no hesitation in recommending them to the afflicted, whatever may be their complaint. I would urge them to read Mr. Morison's Origin of Life with attention, and I have little doubt, that all who do so, will readily gain confidence to persevere with them fearlessly in large doses from the first, had I done which, I believe I should have been well much sooner.

With sincere good wishes for the success of all engaged in the cheering task of dispensing the blessings of health by means of this truly Invaluable Medicine, founded as it appears to me to be, upon so rational a theory, and with many thanks to you, dear sir, for that portion of health, which your attentions and persuasions have restored to me, I feel happy to subscribe myself,

Yours, sincerely,

MOSES W. HUNT,

Red Hook, Brooklyn.

MR. PELHAM:

Dear Sir,—When I applied to you for a packet of Morison's Pills, known as the Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health, I confess I had no faith in them, having tried so many things, and all to no good purpose; but I am constrained to say, that after taking one packet, I found wonderful relief, and before I had taken the second packet, the gouty pains and swelling in the joints of all my toes, both ankles, knee joints and fingers, had entirely left me. I was able to walk miles, which I had not done for more than twelve months; many miserable weeks I was confined to my bed—and now, I am happy to say, I am quite restored to health, my appetite good, and my physical powers improved. I therefore cannot recommend this medicine too strongly to all who are afflicted with this dreadful disorder.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE MATSELL,

December, 1831.

592 Broadway, N.Y.

January 21, 1832.

MR. PELHAM:

Sir,—Having been raised by the blessing of God, through the instrumentality of Morison's Pills, the Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine, from a dreadful state of disease to comparative health, I rejoice in taking the opportunity of thus publicly certifying the great benefit I have received.— My case was as follows: for ten years I had been afflicted with swellings in various parts of my frame, which have been generally called by the doctors cancerous; they would become quite hard and painful, and would break, discharging an immense quantity of matter. These swellings were at first trifling, a fresh one arising shortly after another was healed, till in September, 1830, an immense tumour formed in the left thigh; I had the best advice I could get, without sparing expense, but only got patched up for a time, to be again attacked, and more violently than before. In May last, I had both thighs swollen to the size of my body, and as hard as bone, with an ulcer in one that would admit of an

hen's egg, the other had five holes ; from both thighs a constant discharge of foetid matter : I had also a large tumour on my forehead, and my whole body was diseased : a more pitiable object than I was at this time, cannot well be conceived. My friends were all fully persuaded that I should never recover, and I do firmly believe that I must then have died, had I not been advised to try the Hygeian Medicine. Under your persuasion, I was induced to persevere with them, and in a few weeks, anxious to follow my employments, which I had not been able to do for fifteen months. I went to my occupation, before I should have done, and as might have been expected, caught cold, which again laid me up ; by recurring to these invaluable medicines, I got through. The swellings are now all subdued ; the hardness is all gone off, and my thighs have now their natural appearance, only excepting a trifling discharge from a small hole, which I feel satisfied will be healed by a little further perseverance, and I feel confident of a perfect cure. My wife and children have taken the medicine with good effect, and I will never be without the pills in my house as long as I can get them. With every assurance of gratitude for the benefit I have received, accept my thanks, and believe me,

Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN WATSON,

District street, Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CITY.

By the conduct of the late Agent, *Hyer*, in whom great confidence was reposed, I am deprived of several cases which I was repeatedly led to expect were about forthcoming.— The immense patronage, however, which the Medicines have received in this city, (by recommendations from those who have been cured, among their friends) and which is constantly increasing, gives the best evidence of the estimation in which they are held, and of the manner in which an enlightened community appreciates such baseness and malignity.

The Sole Agents for this City, are

Mr. JOSEPH STANLEY, Bookseller, 50 Canal-street, corner of Broadway.

Mr. WM. BEASTALL, Bookseller, 148 Fulton-street.

REV. J. H. BROWNER, 699 Greenwich-street, corner of Amos-street.

A very numerous and most respectable list of references are in possession of each Agent. Many individuals have expressed a desire to be referred to, who are disinclined to see their name in print.

REPORT OF MR. BEASTALL.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT:

Dear Sir,—It is with great pleasure that I furnish you with my First Report, having had about nine months' experience and proofs in the sale of the Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health. I am happy to say, on a principle of conscientious conviction, that I have experienced through the blessings of divine Providence, its healing and regenerating influence on my own frame, as well as that of my daughter, and also the corroborating testimony of hundreds of my fellow-citizens, to whom I have successfully administered it in a multiplicity of diseases, both chronic and acute, bodily and mental, support me in the assertion. And I believe the whole annals of Medicine never furnished such a mass of self-evident conviction of general utility, as is daily being proved in the distribution of this Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine.

Since my first appointment to the Agency in May last, I suppose, on a reasonable calculation, that more than 3,000 persons have been participants of its virtues, most of which are consequently become converts to the Morisonian system, which system, in my humble opinion, promises fair to become general throughout the United States of America, and that this system and this Medicine must eventually eradicate those evils which the public suffer from the present erroneous practice of the Faculty.

Many very great and notable cures, I have been informed of having been performed by this valuable Medicine, some of which I am at liberty to refer to. I very much regret to

say, that I find, through a delicacy of feeling, they decline having their names brought before the public. I hope the following, however, will not be found uninteresting.

The first is that of my daughter, and it is with gratitude and much pleasure, I inform you of an effectual cure of the Typhus Fever, having been performed on her by the Hygeian Medicines.

She having caught a violent cold, attended with hoarseness, a high fever shortly succeeded, in so much that I became very much alarmed, and was doubtful whether to send for a physician, or to administer the Vegetable Universal Medicines. I, however, at length determined on the latter, and accordingly commenced with five pills; in about twenty-four hours the fever had abated, but left her very low and weak. I encouraged her to continue the pills according to the directions, and by so doing, she got better every day, and kept gradually gaining strength, until about the expiration of a month, when she was, through the blessing of Divine Providence, restored to perfect health.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours, most respectfully,

WILLIAM BEASTALL,

Jan. 24th, 1832.

148 Fulton street.

Mrs. ——, afflicted with a cancer in the breast, for upwards of five years, from which she was taught to expect no relief, after being treated by the faculty in all the usual measures, adopted in this dreadful complaint—was induced to try the Hygeian Medicines, which in a little time improved her general state of health to such a degree as to assure her of a permanent cure, when she will publish the fact for the benefit of others.

New-York, Jan. 15th, 1832.

DR. MOAT:

Sir,—I have the pleasure to communicate to you an account of the effect of the Vegetable Universal Medicine on me in a case of the Gout. I have been afflicted with it for 15 years—I have tried all of the famed medicines to effect a

cure, but must say that I was often disappointed in them all, till last February, I saw Captain Smith's certificate in the newspapers, of a cure performed on him by the Vegetable Universal Medicines. I resolved to give them a trial, and purchased a dollar packet, at 148 Fulton street; the first dose of No. 2 relieved me of all pain, and by a strict perseverance in them for about ten weeks, I was brought to a perfect state of health, which I had been a stranger to for fifteen years. I continued in that state until last August, when I sprained my ankle, and in four days the Gout sat in again. I resorted to the pills, and continued with them, and am now at my work again.

I have given and recommended them to a large number of people, and in a number of complaints, and have always found them to give relief, and I believe, if followed up according to the directions, that they would invariably perform a cure.

I likewise use them in my family for a family medicine, and always find benefit in them, and I do not mean to be without them. Dear sir, you are at liberty to use this as you think proper.

SAMUEL COOLEY,
No. 10, Lumber street, New York.

To DR. H. S. MOAT:

Dear Sir,—As you are committing to the press a Third Edition of the Practical Proofs, I am desirous of communicating, through its means, a statement of the great benefits I have received from the use of Morison's Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicines.

For many years I had been afflicted with gravel in the kidneys, and retention of urine, attended with violent spasms in the stomach, which eventually produced dimness of sight, swimming in the head, and a total state of nervous debility. Although I had resorted to all sorts of prescribed remedies, I never found any permanent relief, till I had recourse to the Medicine you have been the means of introducing into this country, and which I was induced to try from reading "Morrisoniana, the Family Adviser of the British College of

Health :"—the arguments in which are so forcibly and rationally expressed, that I determined to give the medicine a fair trial, and persevere so long as I derived benefit, or until a perfect cure was accomplished. Being sensible that a chronic complaint of some years' standing could not be eradicated from the system in a very short period, I continued taking the pills daily, in doses, from *five* to *fifteen*, according to directions, from February till August last, and feel grateful in saying, that I am now in the enjoyment of good health, which I had been a stranger to for many years.

From the experience I have had of these Medicines, I can with confidence recommend them to others ; and believe them to be, in truth, *universal* in their beneficial effects in all complaints, being myself a firm convert to Mr. Morison's Theory, that "all diseases, however varied their symptoms, arise from a disordered state of the stomach, thereby vitiating the blood."

With an earnest desire that all mankind may be benefitted by these invaluable Medicines, and that old prejudices, when erroneous, may be laid aside, I subscribe myself,

Dear Sir,

Yours, truly,

JOSEPH STANLEY,

New York, Jan. 26th, 1832.

No. 50, Canal street.

To DR. H. S. MOAT:

Dear Sir,—Having accepted your appointment as Agent for the sale of Morison's Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicines, I feel highly gratified in communicating the happy results of the last three months' dispensation of the same ; more particularly, when I reflect upon the singular fact, that in no instance, to my knowledge, have the medicines failed in producing beneficial effects, where the directions have been faithfully observed.

Numerous, my dear sir, are the cures performed ; but as a delicacy arises in the minds of many, in having their names published, and as I invariably make it a rule never to ask it of any one, I have, with the exception of one or two worthy

men, who have given me their cases, simply to state the particular complaints, and have the liberty of referring to the parties in case of need.

Mrs. P—, had been for many months attended by the faculty, and was in the last stage of a consumption, when finding she became worse, and her medical attendants despaired of saving her life, had recourse to the Universal Medicines, and is now perfectly recovered; her husband declared, if he had known these medicines earlier, it would have saved him \$600.

Mr. R—, who for several months had been bed-ridden, in consequence of gout and contraction of the limbs, is now restored to health, and enabled to attend his usual avocations.

Mr. J. S—, had been given over by two medical gentlemen, when he was, by much persuasion, induced to take the Universal Medicines. His case was piles and general debility, attended with falling of the anus, &c.—After having been declared incurable by the faculty, he is now fast recovering.

Mr. —, attached to one of the North River Steam-boats, had been for several years afflicted with dyspepsia, and had tried all sorts of prescribed remedies, but without effect, is now restored to health by the use of the Universal Medicines.

Capt. S—, who heard of these Medicines, when in *Russia*, on his return to this country about two months ago, purchased some for the use of his family, and has invariably found them beneficial: as also have more than forty families, who have taken them through his recommendation.

A daughter of Capt. S. about eight years old, was in a very delicate state of health, and afflicted with worms; by the use of the Universal Medicines, she has voided some hundreds of them, and is now perfectly restored.

The wife of Capt. S. had been for a length of time subject to severe head-ache, as likewise her sister. They could find no relief until they took the Universal Medicines; which in about a month restored them to perfect health.

Mr. —, had been for some time attacked with palsy, and was unable to attend his business; is now restored to good health, by the use of the Universal Medicines.

A child of Mrs. —, was totally blind from the small-pox, and had been for relief to the Eye Infirmary, but was advised

by a friend to try the Universal Medicines. After two weeks' use of them, the child was enabled to *see*, and is rapidly progressing to a state of perfect health.

Mr. J. S—, was attacked with typhus fever, took the Universal Medicines in doses of 15 pills every twelve hours, and became as well as ever he was in his life, in three days.

A large number of cases besides these, can be mentioned ; embracing nearly all the maladies to which the human frame is liable, and which have given way to strong doses of Morison's Universal Vegetable Medicine. I cannot conclude this report, without expressing a hope, that all good men will lay aside their former prejudices respecting the too frequent use of purgatives. The most sceptical may, if they will but take the pains to investigate the many cases of cure in their own neighbourhood, be perfectly convinced that they invariably have the effect of strengthening the powers of the digestive organs, thereby restoring vigour to the whole frame, notwithstanding the pills may have been taken 15 to 20 in a dose. 'It gives me pleasure to add, that several enlightened medical men have sanctioned the use of them.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours, truly,
JOSEPH STANLEY,
No. 50, Canal street.

Jan. 30th, 1832.

The following certificates have been voluntarily handed to me:

New York, Jan. 23, 1832.

To MR. JOSEPH STANLEY :

Dear Sir,—Having been restored to sight from a state of total blindness, by means of Morison's Hygeian Universal Vegetable Medicines, I should be wanting in gratitude, did I hesitate to give my case to the public, for the information of those who are similarly afflicted.

I had suffered by the loss of my sight, attended with violent pains in my head, for more than three years, when I was induced to come to the city of New York, for the purpose of attending the *Eye Infirmary*. I had tried every means which my native place afforded, without receiving any benefit ; and

five months' strict adherence to the prescriptions of the physicians of the Infirmary availed me as little; for I found myself no better. At this time hearing of the celebrity of the Universal Medicines, I was induced to try them, and in two weeks my sight had so far recovered, that I distinguished objects, and at this time, five weeks from the commencement, I can see to read small print, and am generally so far improved in my health, as to give me perfect assurance that with very little more perseverance, I shall enjoy that health, with the blessing of vision, which for nearly four years I have been deprived of.

Depend upon it, sir, that wherever I may go, the spreading of the fame of the Hygeian Medicines shall be one of the first objects of my life, and with that assurance, I subscribe myself,

Yours, truly,

ELIAS B. COX,

Caughnawaga, Montgomery County, N.Y.

To MR. JOSEPH STANLEY :

This is to certify, that I have received benefit in Dyspepsia, by the use of Morison's Vegetable Pills, and consider them an excellent medicine in this complaint, and also in curing dropsy, having recently witnessed their effects in my own neighbourhood.

N. G. DIDRICKSON,

No. 127, Varick-street.

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. D——, State of Ohio, Dec. 3, 1831 :—

"I purchased, (some time ago) a book, *Morisoniana*, and two boxes of Pills, one of which I have used in my own family, the other I distributed among my friends who stood in immediate need of assistance. The consequence has been that my family and friends, that have had the benefit (and who at first laughed at me for being so sanguine) are now firm converts to the principles;—and we are all anxious to have some more of the Pills as soon as possible, but as there

is no chance of getting them soon, I would wish them sent by mail. I wish the book, (that is) *Morisoniana*, with one \$3 box of the Pills, to be put up and directed to J. H. D., who has a daughter of mine under his care, and I am anxious he should understand this subject on her account as well as his own; and I think if he will give the book a candid perusal, it will be sufficient.

Your obedient servant,

J. D.

The four cases of cure, next following, have been communicated to me by a gentleman, personally acquainted with the parties, and who can be referred to, if required.

JOSEPH STANLEY.

W. E—, of a bilious affection, with jaundice, and apparent disease of the stomach and liver, with the piles. A daily continuation of the Hygeian Pills, for two months, gave entire relief to him.

New-York, Oct. 1831.

H. J—, aged 19 years, was for a year and upwards very much afflicted with violent pains in the head, preceded by a numbness in the limbs, frequently with an inclination of the blood to the head:—bleeding and medicines being resorted to by her physician, without procuring relief. The Hygeian Pills, taken for three months, in doses from 3 to 20 pills, which restored her to perfect health.

New-York, Dec. 1831.

S. A—, aged 21 years, had for a long time laboured under an excess of blood in the course of her menses, which rendered her so weak and debilitated, with loss of flesh, as to cause serious apprehension whether she was not in a decline. The aid of medical advice, &c. giving no relief, she was persuaded to try the Hygeian Pills, and continued them for three or four months, taking them in various doses of from 3 to 15, and once 20 pills at a time, by which she has recovered her health and strength.

New-York, Jan. 1832.

L. H—, aged 74 years, for years, at intervals, attacked

with erysipelas on his leg; so bad as frequently to confine him at home; and at last, the loss of his leg was apprehended. He began in *March* to take the Hygeian Pills; by the beginning of *June*, he was perfectly cured, and has not been afflicted with it since. New-York, Feb. 1832.

To MR. JOSEPH STANLEY, No. 50, Canal street, New-York.

This is to certify, that Morison's Pills, the Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicines, have restored my child to sight, from a state of *total blindness*.

Five months ago, my little girl had the small-pox, which left her quite blind. I obtained all the advice in my power, and at last was recommended to the Infirmary; all to no effect:—my child still continued blind. As a final resort, I was led to apply at the Hygeian Dispensary. Dr. Moat promptly undertook my child's cure,—and most grateful do I feel, that it is now in my power to say, that in one week, she recovered the sight of her left eye; and in two weeks, the sight of both; since which time she has gradually improved in health and strength, and I am satisfied, is now quite restored.

MARY BENSON.

New-York, Feb. 13, 1832. Chapel st. corner of Canal.

N.B. Mrs. Kitto, 547 Grand street, will testify to the truth of the above statement.

Manhattan Ville, N. Y. Feb. 1st, 1832.

To DR. MOAT:

Sir,—I take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the great benefit I received from the use of Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines. I had been afflicted with an inward complaint for a length of time, accompanied with pain in my chest, a bad cough, with loss of appetite, and every symptom of a *decline*. After applying for medical assistance, which I found do me no good, I was induced to try your medicine: and after taking them one week, I found myself considerably relieved. I persevered taking the pills, and in six weeks I was restored to perfect health.

MARY-ANN WOODS.

To DR. H. S. MoAT:

Sir,—From the principles of humanity, and the good of my fellow-creatures, I am induced to state to the public, the advantages I have (with my family and relatives) experienced, in taking Morison's Universal Medicines.

It is now about twelve months since I was attacked with a *violent bilious fever*, which threatened to confine me to my room, but providentially, through the means of these pills, taking them largely, 15 at a dose, I was restored to health in two weeks, and have continued so ever since, by occasionally resorting to this medicine. At the same time, my wife, who had been afflicted for two years with a *liver complaint*, which occasioned a constant pain in her side and shoulders, had recourse to the pills: and after taking them regularly, about eight at a time, was in a short period completely cured of the disorder: and, remarkable as it may appear, has had no symptom of pain in the side since, but has enjoyed a vigorous state of health:—I therefore administer the same medicine to all my children when they require it, and I fully believe no other will be necessary while the above can be obtained.

I cannot omit further to state, that about six weeks ago, one of my sisters residing at Manhattan Ville, was suddenly attacked with *inflammation in the bowels*, even to threaten her immediate dissolution. Upon hearing the alarming state she was in, my wife and myself rode up to see her, when we found her so bad, that her medical attendant considered it hardly possible she could survive through the night. Of course, all the means were used that could be devised by the doctor; but without effect. I was then determined to take the responsibility into my own hands, and unhesitatingly administered 12 of the No. 2 pills, which greatly relieved her, and unexpectedly to those around her, she was found in the morning much better; and by continuing the Hygeian Medicine, without any other, she was restored in a few days. The foregoing facts falling under my own experience and observation, with numerous others which are before my eyes, renders me, as before stated, bound to make them known.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,

ISAAC SMITH,
93 Chatham-street, N.Y.

Feb. 6th, 1832.

Brooklyn, Feb. 13, 1832.

Sir,—Knowing of no way by which I can express my gratitude to the Giver of all Good, for the unexpected improvement in health, other than in giving my public testimony in favour of the medicine by which I have been so much benefitted, beg leave to make you, and (through your means) those who may be labouring under similar diseases, acquainted with some particulars of my case.

It is now sixteen years since I was first taken ill with pain in my right side; and my constitution having been always weak and delicate, the disease gained rapidly on me;—my friends urged me to have medical advice;—to which I at length consented. A physician was sent for, who pronounced my liver and lungs to be in a very diseased state; and who, I believe, treated me according to his very best judgment. By this, I wish it to be understood as my opinion, that nothing was done for the sake of experiment. I was repeatedly blistered, and took some mercury, I know, as my mouth was sore: this process partially relieved my side; but it brought me extremely low, and I am now convinced that it never had any tendency to remove the *cause* of the disease, as the Universal Medicine has done; for *then* I could get no strength until I desisted entirely from taking medicine: *now*, the more I take, the better I feel.

It has been the opinion of my friends for some years, that my time here would be very short,—and indeed, to me it has often been a matter of desire that it should be so, life having but few charms for me, who seemed to be wasting away by sheer debility. When I walked, I dreaded the least ascent, as that almost deprived me of breath;—my sleep, although sound, was never refreshing, and for years I have not been able to lay on my right side, until this winter; and now I can sleep sweetly on either side, and can take long walks, and enjoy them.

I had long since given up all hope or expectation of finding any relief, when I was providentially directed to the use of Morison's Hygeian Universal Medicines, and at the earnest solicitation of a highly valued friend, I commenced taking them in November last;—not, I confess, with very sanguine expectations, as I could then feel no confidence in a medicine recommended for all diseases; however, my opinion, like my

feelings, has undergone an entire change, for I was soon convinced of its efficacy in my own case. I believe I had taken about half a large package of Pills before I felt any material change, but since that, I have mended very fast. I have taken nearly three large packages, in a general way, eight or ten at a time; I have once taken fifteen.

I shall only trouble you, sir, now, by saying I shall at all times be happy to answer all personal inquiries.

Very respectfully, yours,

E. PETTER,

168 Prospect-street, Brooklyn, L. I.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT.

NEW JERSEY.

The following Agents are now appointed in this state:—

REV. J. C. PROVOOST, *Jersey City*, Bergen Co.

MR. J. BRUNDRETH, *Paterson*, Essex Co.

GEO. OATES, *Morristown*, Morris Co.

J. NORTHUP, JR. *Andover*, Sussex Co.

MISS SMITH, *New-Brunswick*, Middlesex Co.

NOTICE!—E. D. Warbasse, of *Eden Farm*, Sussex Co. was *lately* an Agent,—he is now vending the *spurious preparation*, in connection with the notorious HYER.

There is also a *spurious preparation* for sale in *New Brunswick*, and *Jersey City*.

The Rev. J. C. Provoost has had several cases of cure performed under his direction. The following have come to hand:

Jersey City, Feb. 7th, 1832.

To DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT,

DEAR SIR,—It is with pleasure and satisfaction, I send you a report of cures effected by *Morison's Universal Medicines*.

1. A person who had been for three years in a gradual decline; he had become so low, that he would frequently have faintness, and appearance of death approaching rapidly. He was prevailed on to take this invaluable Medi-

cine, and in one month he was able to attend to his business, and is now in perfect health.

2. A lady who had an abscess, and was taken very violently. The medical faculty were applied to; but no help could be obtained. She then applied to a celebrated doctor in New-York, to perform an operation. The doctor informed her, that she would, in all probability, die under the operation. The grave-clothes were made, to lay her out, and she was dressed for the purpose; when, (at about seven o'clock in the morning,) the Medicines reached her house. She took the Medicine according to directions, found relief the same day, and is now comfortable.

3. A man, who had the liver complaint:—his family expected him to die. He applied to me for the Medicines, and is now in perfect health.

I am yours, dear Sir,

JAMES C. PROVOOST.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Arrangements are in rapid progress for fixing Agents throughout this state—due notice of which shall appear.

MR. J. STRENCE, Agent, 295 Market-street, *Philadelphia*.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MR. WM. POMEROY, *Alexandria*, is sole Agent for this district. He has had considerable experience in relieving a great number of his afflicted brethren.

MR. POLKINHORNE, Sub-Agent, *Washington City*.

MR. STILLINS, *Navy Yard*.

The following have come to hand:—

MR. POMEROY:

SIR,—I beg leave, for the benefit of the afflicted, to inform you of my restoration from a complication of diseases to perfect health, by Morison's Universal Vegetable Medicines.

My case is as follows:—About two years since, I was taken ill of a liver complaint, with lowness of spirits and extreme debility, so that I was compelled to apply to the most eminent of the Faculty; but to my great mortification, I ob-

tained very little, if any relief, except as palliatives. About three months after I was first taken, my complaints became almost desperate, which I believe was brought on by removal from a cold to a hot climate, and increased by exposure of myself to the heat of the sun :—a violent dyspepsia also attacked me, which produced a deadly nausea, arising in my throat of an hot, sour, offensive effervescence ; the food I ate, afforded me little, if any nourishment, and it passed from me in its crude undigested state, the effect no doubt of a diseased stomach, and thus I pined away, concluding that in a short time my sufferings would end in death.

In this unhappy state, I rejoice to say, that some of my kind friends who had received benefit by taking the Hygeian Pills, persuaded me to try their efficacy, and I purchased from one of your Sub-Agents, Mr. Stillins, the packet, and began taking them, increasing daily, until I took twenty at a dose : when I kept to that number for twenty-four days, and I do now declare to the world, with heartfelt gratitude to the Almighty, to my friends, and to you, sir, that after taking the Medicines for a few days only, I experienced their good effects : and in six weeks from the time I commenced, my weight increased from 143 to 170 wt. Now I feel myself a new man, and do believe that Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health, is the most powerful and effectual means of curing the diseased, and of ensuring health, through the blessing of Providence, that ever was introduced in the United States. I speak from experience, and doubt not but they will cure every disease (if curable) that man is subject to, if taken and persevered in as I have done ;—for no man could be in a worse state of health than I was, and believed, at the time I first commenced a course of medicines, and I shall recommend the Pills to every one that may apply to me,

You, sir, have my leave to publish this if you please, and with my best wishes for your success in the propagation of the benefits to be derived from the universal adoption of the Hygeian theory.

I subscribe myself,

Yours, most respectfully,

RANDSELL PEGG.

Washington City, Agust, 1831.

City of Washington, 1831.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT,

Dear Sir,—The Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicines are working wonders in this city; the demand far exceeds the supply. I regret this, in as much as I am prevented from reporting some cases of cure to you, that would astonish the world—particularly that of one person who has lost the use of his left side, in consequence of a blow he received on the head. He commenced the Pills, and was soon enabled to use his leg and arm; but he was compelled to leave the city, and I am afraid has lost the opportunity of being cured. I could fill sheets in detailing the many cures that have been effected by the medicine. Many families have already adopted it, discarding the use of all other medicines whatever.

I am happy in being enabled to say, that I have used it with complete success in my own family. My wife, last week, had a violent attack of bilious fever. I gave her strong doses of ten and twelve pills, and in six days she was entirely restored, and what appears most astonishing to all uninitiated in the Hygeian theory, that after a week's purgation, her strength rather increased than diminished.

I have been not a little surprised, at receiving a call from a physician for the Vegetable Pills:—he wished to administer them to a patient of his in a case of dropsy. I find now that, in several instances, the doctors here have permitted their patients to make use of them.

Be assured, sir, of my continuance in the recommendation of these invaluable medicines among my afflicted brethren; and I hope myself to be as persevering and as uncompromising as the good cause demands.

Your obedient servant,
RICHARD W. POLKINHORN.

City of Washington, July 21st, 1832.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT:

Having received incalculable benefit from using Morison's Hygeian Vegetable Pills, I conceive it to be my duty to make my case and cure as extensively known as possible.

I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last twelve years, so much so, that language would fail to give you an adequate idea of my sufferings. From the excruciating pains in my breast, shoulders, and sides, tumours would rise larger than an egg, which would inflame and burst, and when healed, others would rise and burst. I have had as many as thirty on my body at once, and for years have been in a continued state of suffering, which my scarified shoulders and breast will abundantly prove.

I have been in the hands of the most skilful of the faculty. I have tried every thing I have seen advertised as being applicable to my case, and all without effect. Indeed I had given up all expectation of a cure, and believed my complaint to be beyond the power of the healing art. I had been getting worse every year, particularly for the last two summers, (for my pains have been most severe at that season of the year) and so helpless was I, that during the last summer, I did not benefit my family to the amount of ten dollars, and so great was my despondency at the commencement of the present year, that I expected either to die or to be entirely useless to my family. Happily for me, some time last April, I saw your advertisement, and determined to make another attempt for a cure, although I confess it was with but little hope of success, for when I applied to Mr. Polkinhorn, your agent here, I could not raise my hand to my head. I purchased a small package, and commenced using them, according to the direction, increasing to 15 pills a day. In three or four days I recovered the use of my arms. I was enabled to attend to my business, and have continued without a day's intermission to do so ever since. *This great blessing has been effected at the cost of about five dollars.* I believe them to be a complete purifier of the blood, and consequently a universal restorative, and recommend them particularly to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN.

Cure of Ague and Fever.

City of Washington, July 21st, 1831.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT:

Last July I had a severe attack of bilious fever, from which

I was relieved, but which was followed by fever and ague, that I could not get cured of, although I was attended by a physician, besides expending twenty dollars at least in patent medicines. I became so emaciated, that my friends concluded I had gone into a decline, and I am sure such would have been the result, had I not been relieved. In my extremity, I was advised by my friend, Mr. Weightman, to try the Hygeian Vegetable Pills, but I had been so often disappointed in the promises of patent medicines, that I had no confidence in them. After some time, through much persuasion, I bought a packet of your agent, Mr. Polkinhorne, used them after the prescription, and was astonished to find that in three days my fever was broken and my chills were gone, and I was enabled to go to work. Having to support my family by my own labour, this medicine has been a great blessing to me and to them, for I was afflicted for about eight months.

Wishing you much success in diffusing this great blessing.

I remain your well wisher,

WILLIAM RICHARDS.

Cure of Consumption (incipient stage) and Rheumatism.

City of Washington, July 21st, 1832.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT:

I should consider myself the most unthankful of beings were I to withhold my grateful acknowledgments for the extraordinary good my wife and myself have received from the use of Morison's Hygeian Vegetable Pills. Last fall, I had a severe attack of pleurisy, of which I was cured, but which was succeeded by chills and fevers: these continued for some time, but finally subsided, and left a pain in my breast, with fever, cough, and extreme debility. I continued in this way during the winter and spring, confined to my room, my complaint defying the power of medicine, the physician pronouncing me a subject of *consumption*.

My wife was also confined to the house by rheumatism, suffering great pain; indeed the most excruciating at night. We were both so ill during the winter, that one could scarcely help the other; your agent, Mr. Polkinhorne, hearing of

our situation, called to see us, and by representing to us the great good this medicine had effected in cases similar to ours, beside proposing to make no charge for medicines, unless a cure was effected, we commenced taking the pills. Very little change was effected for the first week, arising, I suppose, from the circumstance of our having taken a great deal of calomel, but by perseverance, they have restored me to health, so that I am now enabled to attend to my business.

My wife is nearly well enough to walk miles, if necessary, and would have been entirely cured if the supply of pills had not failed. If you think this certificate will be of any service in furthering the good cause in which you are engaged, you are at liberty to use it as you may think proper.

PETER BROWN,
CATHERINE BROWN.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Stillins.

Early last summer, I commenced giving the Hygeian Medicines a fair trial in my own family, which I had an opportunity of doing in cases of bilious fever, hives, rheumatism, and piles. My confidence in its wonderful powers soon became firm, as I found its application perfectly successful in each case. Since then I have had opportunities of witnessing its effects in almost every disease incident to our citizens, with unfailing effect. Out of nearly two hundred to whom I have administered the Medicine, and constantly attended, five only have fallen by the ruthless hand of death, and those five, as well as many of the others, had been entirely given up by the doctors before I was called in.

I may safely say, that none, to my knowledge, who have resorted to these Medicines in the commencement of their disease, but have come off well.

I will here mention a few cases where they have, as I consider, been eminently successful. Two Ladies had each withered arms, occasioned by cutting the artery when bled, more than twelve months since. They are now in a fair way to recover the use of their limbs, after the skill of the best of the faculty had been exerted in vain.

A young man, nine miles distant, had contracted joints, the knees being drawn almost double; two doctors had been employed for four weeks, without improving his condition. I undertook his case, and at my second visit to him, that is, in four days from his commencement with the Universal Medicines, he rose from his bed, and walked into the adjoining room, to the astonishment of ten or twelve present, and, in six days more, walked three miles without crutch or stick.

I shall be enabled to send you several certificates in a little time, and remain,

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN S. STILLINS.

Navy-Yard, August, 1831.

MARYLAND.

MR. JOHN A. ROGERS, Agent, *Baltimore*, has just established himself here, and has already given intimation of considerable good having been effected by the Hygeian Medicines.

OHIO AND INDIANA.

MR. AUGUSTUS JOCELIN, of *Cincinnati*, is here very actively engaged, and will, without delay, appoint Agents throughout these States.

ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

Arrangements are in progress for fixing Agents in these Districts.

NORTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

MR. GEORGE OATES is now engaged in fixing Agents in the populous Districts throughout these States, a list of whom will duly appear.

KENTUCKY.

This State will very shortly be represented by an Hygeian Agent, resident in *Louisville*, with Sub-Agencies.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

MR. E. THAYER, Bookseller, Broad-street, *Charleston*, is the General Agent for this state: he has circulated the Medicines here to a great extent, has many cases of cure on record for reference, which must dispel the doubts of the most prejudiced; he is now appointing Sub-Agents, and the State will be fully represented.

LOUISIANA.

The Medicines are highly appreciated at New-Orleans, although there has not yet been a resident Agent there: Negotiations are now in progress with a Gentleman, who will undertake the same.

Those who have been benefitted themselves by the use of the Vegetable Universal Medicines, will contemplate with sincere pleasure, the prospect here opened to their view, of the arrangements made and in progress for the extension of the same benefit to others. One year has sufficed to render the Hygeian system favourably estimated from one extremity of the United States to the other, and before another year expires, no question can arise but that every family in the Union will, in some of its branches, have received practical illustration of its truth.

REPORT
OF
PROCEEDINGS
FOR
THE YEAR 1832.

In pursuance of the plan adopted in the former edition, it now becomes necessary to exhibit the detail of the progress made during the past year, towards the universal diffusion and adoption of the Hygeian Theory.

STATE OF MAINE.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL AGENT.

To DR. H. S. MOAT:

Dear Sir,—About a year since, I gave you a hasty sketch of my success in disposing of the invaluable Medicines of the British College of Health, together with their effects, as well as the estimation they were held in by the public, as far as they were known; and, by reference to that report, you will see that I had, with the many hundreds who had used them, formed a high opinion of their merits. After a farther acquaintance with this antidote for all diseases, I have been confirmed in my opinion in respect to its being the most valuable discovery ever made in the School of Medicine; though Apothecaries and Physicians predicted that it would soon prove like all Patent Medicines, of little worth; but experience has proved that they were not as well acquainted with their qualities, as they professed to be, and their predictions have utterly failed. Since my last report, I have appointed a number of Agents, who all find them to give as good satisfaction as at first: they are now circulating all through this section of country, persons sending in some instances one hundred miles for them, and the more people become acquainted with them, the more highly they are

esteemed. Many persons of intelligence have paid much attention to the theory laid down in the Practical Proofs, and from the reasonings there introduced, and the explanations given, have been convinced of the soundness of the system, and have become its warm and decided advocates, and use the medicines where medicines are needed, and feel a degree of safety while they have so safe and so pure a remedy at hand, with which they can ward off disease in all its variety of forms, which they have never before felt ; and now, instead of sending for a doctor, have immediate recourse to the pills, a few doses of which, in most cases, perfectly restores to health those who may be attacked, and all where perseverance, with sufficiently large doses, have been united. Were it not deemed rather useless to go into detail, I could give some most wonderful accounts of cures performed by the Pills, but shall only give a few sketches.

Mr. A. of W. had for years been greatly afflicted with the King's Evil, and was in such a distressing state when he commenced taking the pills, that he could not swallow his food without great difficulty ; his head and neck were much swollen and sore ; when last I heard of him he was rafting lumber down our river.

Miss W. of W. was troubled with a bad humour from her infancy ; about the age of fifteen, it settled inwardly, and for years was very feeble : at length given up by the faculty, supposed to be in a consumption ; she has recovered her health by the use of Morison's Vegetable Medicines.

A child of Mr. M. of A. about four or five years old, was cured of a distressing humour about the eyes ; though the pills were not used until after the faculty had in vain tried their skill.

Miss S. of F. was left low and feeble by a fever, and supposed by her friends to be very near her end ; and after some time was pronounced incurable by the physicians, and as a last resort used Morison's Pills, and is now able to teach in a school.

Gen. T. H. Norcross, of Jackson, Maine, was pronounced by the faculty to be in a quick consumption, and by them given up as past cure ; his family and neighbours expected every day would be his last : his mother having heard of the pills, came to Hallowell (the distance of forty or fifty

miles) purposely for them ; he commenced taking them, and as astonishing as it may seem, in one week could walk across his room, and in two weeks was able to go into his field to give directions to his workmen. He says he owes his life to Morison's Pills : his recovery, by his family and neighbours, is viewed as almost miraculous.

I might give many more cures, but suffice it to say, that they are highly valued with us, and many families keep them in their houses to prevent sending for a physician. I am frequently receiving letters, which speak highly of the medicines : one circumstance I forgot to mention. A person at Belfast had an Eel, (what size I don't know) brought from him, which troubled him for some time, probably swallowed in water. I would add the demand is constantly increasing, which is an evidence of the value the public place in them. I am well satisfied, from the vast quantity I sell, that I cannot speak in too high terms of them. The Scarlet Fever has prevailed the last year to a great extent in this state, and almost every one that has used the pills has been restored to health in a short time, while many who have been attended by physicians have paid the debt of nature.

Your assured Friend,

RUFUS K. PAGE,

Hallowell, Maine.

Dec. 6th, 1832.

Sub-Agents are appointed in every principal town in this State. A counterfeit preparation, purporting to emanate from a German College of Health, is offered for sale here, which the public are notified does not partake of the virtues of the genuine preparation.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

REPORT OF THE STATE AGENT.

Walpole, New Hampshire, Dec. 8th, 1832.

DR. MOAT:

Dear Sir,—More than one year has elapsed since you benevolently made me your Agent for the distribution of Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines, in New Hampshire, and I am pleased to acknowledge their efficacy has

exceeded my most sanguine expectations, in the curing of chronic and acute diseases. To particularize the many and variety of cures wrought by this medicine only, which I have witnessed, would exceed the limits which your fourth edition of the Practical Proofs could afford; suffice it to say, the medicine sustains itself, and cures disease of every denomination, which unequivocally demonstrates the Hygeian Physiology, that health and disease are dependent on the blood. The solids are formed, nourished, and supported by the fluids; the Humoral Pathology, upon Mr. Morison's Theory, unfolds to man ideas peculiarly adapted to his enjoyment of life. I take the liberty of stating a few cases out of the very many.

Captain Azel Burr, of Springfield, was considered by the faculty in the last stage of consumption; ulcers had gathered and broken on his lungs, was given over for death by his physician; in this deplorable situation, a friend of his prevailed on him to try the Hygeian Medicines, and after taking them about five weeks, he was able to ride to Walpole, a distance of sixteen miles, in one day, and by a continued use of them a few months, is restored to his wonted health, and resumed the labours of his occupation. These medicines rescued him from the grave.

Mr. Blood's son, a minor, melted himself at work, haying; after medical treatment for more than three years, and visiting Saratoga Springs, was still wasting; the smallest quantity of food gave him great distress; had recourse to the Universal Medicine, and was restored to a comfortable state of health in less than four weeks by their use.

Mr. Simons, of Walpole, had been troubled with liver complaint for years, became so bad as to render life most intolerable,—made trial of the Hygeian, and in a few weeks found himself enjoying life and health.

Mr. Willard, of Langdon, cured of liver complaint; his mother-in-law also cured of dropsy by this inestimable blessing, the Universals.

Mr. S. W. cured of gravel, had given up labour, suffering most excruciating pain; his disease completely eradicated, and in the enjoyment of health by the use of the Hygeian.

Mr. Thomas Fisk, Hinsdale, cured of rheumatism.

Mr. Howes's son, Chesterfield, cured of that dreadful lady, St. Vitus's dance, by the Universals.

Mr. Newton's son, of Chesterfield, relieved from asthma ; also his wife has received much benefit from taking the Hygeian.

Mr. L. H. F.'s child, about two years old, had a most violent attack with a dysentery in August last ; in proof of the acridness of the fæces, the painted floor on which some fell, bear the marks to this day, though frequently washed ; it has the appearance of being burned by oil of vitriol or aquafortis ; the Hygeian Medicines dispelled those sharp corroding humours, which would inevitably have produced gangrene in a short time, had they not been expelled.

My wife, taken violently with a lung fever last winter, was restored in a few days, solely by the use of the Hygeian.

Dear Sir, in dispensing the means to our fellow-mortals of this great blessing, health, there is a peculiar pleasure which philanthropy only can impart.

Please to accept, Sir, my best wishes for your health, and continuance in the promotion of happiness to mankind.

W. GAGE.

VERMONT.

MR. SAMUEL GAGE, *State Agent.*

Sub-Agents.—H. FITCH, *Rutland* ; JOSIAH GAGE, *St. Johnsbury* ; E. BURT, *Danville* ; and one in every settled district.

REPORT OF STATE AGENT.

DR. H. S. MOAT :

Dear Sir,—Gratitude to the bountiful Donor of Heaven, inspires my heart to acknowledge his goodness so manifestly extended towards myself and fellow-sufferers, through the medium of a Morison and a Moat, in conjunction with the members of the British College of Health, in sending you, Sir, to this land of liberty, for the benevolent purpose of disseminating the Hygeian Physiology, and dispensing the Vegetable Universal Medicines, which mission, Sir, I am happy to say, you have transcendantly performed. From a conviction tested by experience, and witnessed in others, I frankly acknowledge the Hygeian Physiology to stand pre-

eminently among Heaven's best gifts to man, and Mr. Morison's medicines, of the British College of Health, to be adapted in strict conformity to it.

In June, 1831, a friend came to my house to inform me of the wonderful effect the Hygeian medicines had on his son, in curing King's Evil, and entreated me to try them. I made myself partially acquainted with the Hygeian Physiology, which, at first, to say the least, appeared to me problematical.

I, however, was willing to do any thing, or take any thing, that was thought to be beneficial, having suffered very severely for many years. Perhaps, Sir, it will not be altogether uninteresting, if I detail here a summary of my distressing situation.

I date the commencement of my sufferings from August, 1811, having at that time been severely attacked with *inflammation of the Liver*, induced by what immediate cause I know not; I lingered for two years without being able to attend to any business, and during the whole time under the care of the most eminent physicians. I became at last disengaged, and saw no prospect of regaining my health under their treatment, when the M.D.'s strongly advised me, (never expecting me to return alive,) and I took a voyage to sea. At a port in South America, I was recommended to try a vegetable production in vogue there, which had the effect of giving me partial relief, and I returned home in about three months, comparatively comfortable. This gleam of sunshine was destined to be but of short duration, for I soon found myself as badly diseased as ever, and had to submit myself to the doctors as usual. I took their medicines for a series of years, during which I was afflicted with my old complaint, Inflammation of the Liver, Rheumatism, two adhesions in my ribs, and a general derangement of the whole system, and in this way I dragged on a miserable existence, until May 1827, when I was attacked with a fit of Epilepsy, and in three days after with another, which left me in a very critical state. In six months I was only just able to exercise a little; from that time I improved but very trifling, though attended by several physicians in turns, who restricted me to a vegetable diet entirely, not allowing either flesh, fish, or even fruits, or any kind of stimulating drinks,

and at the same time I had to be bled or take calomel once a month, and frequently both together. Such was my life for four years, when another attack of Epilepsy seemed to preclude all hope of ever regaining tolerable health; but, Sir, thanks be given to a merciful Providence, I have been spared to test the efficacy of the Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicines, which were now first introduced to my notice.

I was resolved to try them, and commenced, June, 1831, with five pills of No. 1, then five of No. 2 for two days, and increased up to ten pills in a dose, which I reduced gradually down to four, and quitted for a few days, when I found myself better than I had been since my severe illness. I was now able to ride out, and I got confidence to persevere, which I did in occasional doses of from five to ten, till the November following, when I resolved to seek permanent relief, and put myself under a severe course of the medicines. I took them regularly, the doses averaging ten pills a night, for seven months, sometimes two doses of No. 2 to one dose of No. 1, and contrariwise, according to circumstances, and as I felt the pressure on my head to be more or less severe. I now ate and drank any thing and every thing I wished, and notwithstanding the powerful effect of so much medicine, I gained flesh and strength all the time.

At this period, Sir, you kindly gave me the Agency for the State of Vermont, and I commenced my mission by travelling and dispensing the medicine in various parts of the State, and appointing Agents in different counties, which has happily occupied me during the past season; and now, Sir, thankful as all mortals should be for the many and undeserved blessings we receive from the Giver of every good and perfect gift, I ought to be doubly so, for the great benefits which I have received in my restoration to such a state of health, as enables me to attend every kind of occupation that Providence may allot to me, and this, Sir, by the goodness of God, and the use of Moison's Universal Medicines.

Having been so much of my time travelling, has, in a measure, precluded my personal observations, but, Sir, I have received, from sundry Agents, many cases of cure wrought by these medicines in Vermont, in which you have made me your Agent, some of which I select for insertion in your

Fourth Edition of Practical Proofs, if you deem them worthy.—Mr. William Whicher, Danville, was afflicted with Rheumatism for six weeks, unable to help himself; through the advice of a friend, had recourse to the Hygeian Medicines; the first dose relieved him of pain, and in three days was able to ride out. His recovery was so rapid and sudden, that it was by some termed a resurrection. His recovery was in June, 1832.

Mr. S. Lyndon, a student of law, in February, 1832, had the symptoms of deep consumption, received no cheering hope from the physicians, whom he consulted, was so far restored to health, clad with a coat of flesh, as to resume his studies last summer by the use of the Hygeian. The life of this talented, promising young gentleman, ought to call forth his highest behest.

Mrs. Shirtliff, Walden, three or four days after being confined, was taken ill; dropsy commenced so rapidly, that in four weeks, fears were entertained that the skin in the lower extremities would burst, the swelling universal, one eye swollen so as to preclude sight, the other nearly so, had the advice and attendance of several doctors, and given over by them all to die. One of her physicians from a neighbouring town, on whom the family relied, gave it as his opinion she could not survive three days, advised her husband to make trial of the Hygeian Medicine, by way of experiment, and, happy the result, the medicine caused the water to pass off in shoals, through the bowels, removed the urinary obstructions, restored the deranged organs to their proper functions, so that in ten days from commencing with the medicines, she was able to attend her domestic concerns, and in three weeks restored to good health. Her case commenced in August, 1832.

Sir, Mrs. Shirtliff's case was a very violent attack of dropsy, which the medicines, by being promptly administered, and the disease being recent, soon overcame, from which we may infer the sooner a disease is combatted, the more speedy, and the more certain will be the cure. Some are alarmed on taking the medicine if they experience disagreeable and unpleasant feelings, such appear not to know that their illness is caused by obstructions and impurities in the fluids; that to apply an agent which will remove these ob-

structions, by taking sharp humours from their localities, must necessarily produce sensations of some sort. what I learn from the Hygeian Physiology, from what I have seen and experienced, I am compelled to believe that nothing ought to be taken into the stomach of a person labouring under disease, when he has evidently less strength to bear what would be injurious to him in health, when he has more strength to bear its effects ; it is not the disease but the constitution that bears ; that medicine ought to be given only with a view to help nature or constitution to eradicate disease, to take it out of the system by purgatives, cleansing the stomach and bowels, and thereby purifying the blood ; to do which, I conceive, to be the grand science, or art, if you please, of healing.

Sir, the reception and progress of the Hygeian Physiology and Humoral Pathology, sustained by the Vegetable Universal Medicines in Vermont, as elsewhere, has exceeded my most sanguine expectations. It surprises me, Sir, that it has been embraced by so many in so short a time, when I reflect on the many obstructions and difficulties it has had to encounter, I feel a deep conviction of that truth, and truth only, unmixed with sophistry, rendered intelligent to a common mind, could have made such rapid progress in overcoming deep-rooted prejudices, engendered in breeding and education, fostered and cherished by the host of monopolists.

Sir, in pleasing anticipation, I look forward to that grand epoch, when sighing and sickness shall flee away. An old honest college-bred physician said, after perusing the Morisoniana, "I hail the discovery of the Hygeian Physiology, by Mr. Morison, as the commencement of the Millennial era." Sir, when we take into consideration the exertions that are making throughout the civilized world, by the formation of Societies, of Associations of Philosophers, and Philanthropists, to promulgate useful knowledge, to suppress vice, to eradicate error, and to ameliorate the condition of man ; we are led to conclude that there is an important change, as a necessary result, about to take place among the children of men.

Yours, &c.

SAMUEL GAGE.

RHODE ISLAND.

A change has taken place in the General Agency of this State, Mr. H. Mignot having removed, and Capt. Samuel Young, of Providence, is appointed in his place.

Sub-Agent, D. MELVILLE, Newport.

CASES FROM MR. MIGNOT.

Additional case of cure, received from Mr. Mignot, Agent for Rhode Island.

Providence, Jan. 30th, 1832.

MR. MIGNOT,

Dear Sir,—Having experienced the beneficial effects of the Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicines, with which you supplied me, I deem it my duty to acknowledge my full conviction of their efficacy. When *first* advised to try them, I most candidly confess, I had little confidence in their utility—viewing them, as I have long viewed the whole mass of Patent Medicines with which the country is deluged—profitable only to the vender.

After using the contents of a \$1 package, in doses of six pills per day; the temporary relief which they afforded was succeeded by a relapse. The pain in my breast returned, and I began to think I had little to hope from the Medicines, when you put Mr. Morison's book into my hands; his idea of the origin of all diseases, and the only natural remedy, &c. &c. as therein expressed, appeared so reasonable, that I was induced to try the Medicine again, and in larger doses. I have used them constantly for three weeks, increasing the dose every day, till within the last week; during which time I have taken daily twenty pills. It would be impossible to describe the difference in my feelings:—the pain in my breast is entirely removed,—appetite excellent,—and my strength increasing,—in short, I feel altogether a different being: conscious that I am once more enjoying that greatest of all blessings, *good health*: and all this has been achieved with the least possible inconvenience, as it has never detained me one hour from my usual avocations.

With a sincere wish for your success in combatting against the prejudices which empiricism has excited in the public mind,

I remain, respectfully yours,
EDWIN DEAN.

To Mr. H. Mignot, Agent for Morison's Hygeian Universal Medicine.

Sir,— I feel convinced I am doing a duty to the public, as well as yourself, in stating the following: My wife was taken as severe as any of the other cases of Cholera yesterday; I immediately gave her sixty pills, Morison's Hygeian Universal Medicine, and applied warm applications to the stomach. She is this morning quite relieved from all symptoms, and eat a cracker, and took a cup of tea. Several individuals who saw my wife can attest to the above.

I am willing to give any information to any one who chooses to call. Signed,

ALFRED S. BUFFINGTON,
14 South-street, Providence, Rhode Island.

July 24th, 1832.

REPORT OF CAPT. S. YOUNG.

Providence, March 1st, 1833.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT:

Dear Sir,— Understanding that a new edition of Practical Proofs is about being published, and as I wish to add my mite to the abundant proofs of the good effects produced by the Hygeian Pills, I will, for the present, state two out of the many cases that have come under my knowledge, wherein the pills have performed wonders. In the years 1830 and 1831, my wife was in a bad state of health, which was pronounced a confirmed liver complaint. During the two years, she was frequently under the doctors' hands, but continued to grow worse. In December, 1831, my wife proposed to me to try the effects of the Hygeian Pills, to which I was strongly

opposed, believing at that time, that they were one of the many *quack* medicines sent into the world to gull people out of their money. My wife observed to me, that she was failing very fast, that the doctor could not help her, and that unless she got some relief, that she could not stand it long ; and the pills if they did no good, would perhaps do no harm. I purchased a box of pills for her in Dec. 1831, which she commenced taking, and the effects they produced astonished all her acquaintance. In three weeks from the time she began to take the pills, she was enabled to go out, and has enjoyed good health ever since. I keep the pills constantly by me as a family medicine, and have not had an occasion to call a doctor since I introduced the pills into my family.

Another very extraordinary cure has been performed on Mr. Ephraim Cumstock, of Smithfield, in this state. Mr. Cumstock has been afflicted with fits for upwards of six years, and scarcely a week passed without his having one or more, and, in addition to which, when exposed to the cold, would have frequent attacks of cramps and spasms. He was almost reduced to a skeleton, and could get no relief from medical aid. In July last, he commenced taking the Hygeian Pills, which he still continues. I saw him a few days ago, he is well and hearty, and informed me that he had never had a symptom of spasms, cramps, or fits since he first began taking of the pills. The above statement, Mr. Cumstock is willing to confirm under oath, if required, and to give a certificate of the same.

I could name many other surprising cures, by the Hygeian Pills, that have come within my own immediate knowledge ; but the above must suffice for the present ; but notwithstanding the many cures performed by the Hygeian Pills, still many have a strong prejudice against them. This prejudice is caused by other doctors, who, having become alarmed lest they should suffer in their practice, have directed their whole artillery against the Hygeian medicine ; but one eminent doctor, more candid than the rest, acknowledged to me a few days ago, that he believed the Hygeian a most valuable medicine, being acquainted with many cases where it had done wonders, and observed that ' facts were stubborn things.'

Yours, respectfully,

S. YOUNG.

CONNECTICUT.

CAPT. WM. JOCELIN, General Agent for New Haven, Hartford, Middlesex, Windham, Litchfield, and Tolland Counties.

HORACE O. GAYLORD, *Norwalk*, Agent for Fairfield Co.
D. BURROW, *Groton*, New London Co.

The following cases have been received from Capt. Wm. Jocelin, who states the Medicines to have become very highly appreciated in his District:—

New Haven, September 7th, 1832.

CAPT. WM. JOCELIN:

Sir,—I have been suffering from a bilious and liver disease for about eleven years. About a year ago, a friend of mine called on me, and informed me that you was here on a visit to your friends, and had with you a medicine, which he thought from your statement of some cures, it would be of service to me. I had been brought so low, in one or two instances, with the disease, that it was doubtful for some time whether I should ever recover; but I recovered so far as to be miserably able to attend to business a part of the time; but on procuring a small box of Morison's Pills, which I got of you as agent, I found such relief that encouraged me to continue for several weeks the use of them, with the prospect of a deliverance from my disease, and a complete restoration to health. I believe that with the money I have paid out to physicians, and the time lost, it has cost me for the last ten years at least half I could earn, which for a young man just starting in the world, you know, would be very discouraging. But since I have been making use of your medicine, my health has been gradually improving, and I am now better able to do one day's business than I was half before; and I very much doubt whether, (if I had not, about that time, made use of your pills,) I should now live to write this to you. I have also used the pills in my family with decided advantage.

Dear Sir, much more I could with propriety write you in favour of the Pills, but time will not permit it.

Respectfully yours,

STEPHEN GILBERT.

The above is a true and exact copy from the original.

WILLIAM JOCELIN.

To Capt. Wm. Jocelin, Agent for the Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine in this City.

This is to certify, that one year ago, last July, my little boy between four and five years of age, ate the seeds and tops of the wild parsnip ; in a short time he became so poisoned, that his body was nearly all over in a running sore. I employed several of the most skilful physicians in this city, to no effect; he grew worse. For six months, and for six weeks, we had to tend him on a pillow, but hearing of the celebrated Hygeian Pills, I obtained a package, and in one week he began to amend. I continued to give them to the child for three months, when his health was restored, and he remains to this day a healthy child.

JOSEPH H. SMITH,

New Haven, Connecticut.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Agents.

MR. JOSEPH STANLEY, Bookseller, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, New-York.

" " WM. BEASTALL, Bookseller, No. 148 Fulton-st. N. Y.

REV. J. H. BROUNER, 95 Barrow-street, New-York.

MR. B. S. HENDRICKSON, Senior, Newburgh, Orange county.

" " JOHN PELHAM, Glasco, Ulster, Dutchess, Green, and Columbia Counties.

" " E. MURDOCK, Albany.

" " H. E. DIBBLE, Sandy Hill, Washington County.

" " J. BOYINGTON, Nassau, Rensellaer, Schenectady, and Saratoga Counties.

" " J. WARFORD, Plattsburgh, Clinton, Franklin, and Essex Counties.

MR. L. STANDING, Lowville, Lewis, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence Counties.

" " E. B. Cox, Caughnawaga, Montgomery, and Herkimer Counties.

" " R. D. McEWEN, Bainbridge, Chenango, Rochester, and Monroe Counties.

" " U. J. DOUBLEDAY, Auburn, Cayuga, Oswego, Seneca, Tompkins, Onondago, and Courtland Counties.

" " W. MORRIS, Buffalo, Erie County.

" " JOHN WEBB, Wayne, Ontario, Livingston, Genesee, and Orleans Counties.

Great and important results have attended the Hygeian Practice in the city of New-York, during the past year. Upon the all-absorbing question of interest, the Cholera, we have to record the most perfect success, extending to a list of one hundred and seventy-five individuals, who have beneficially partaken of the Hygeian treatment, in every stage of that disease, and they are confidently appealed to, whether they would not upon a future visit of this pestilence, meet it with comparative indifference, while assured of obtaining a supply of the Universal Medicines.

Immediately on the announcement of the epidemic being amongst us, with the alarming panic which prevailed, the following notification was made, with what effect, let the benefitted proclaim.

TO THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE.

To the Friends of the Hygeian System in Particular.

Having long since informed the public of the eminent success that has attended the use of the Vegetable Universal Medicines of the British College of Health, in Petersburgh, during the prevalence of the Cholera Morbus there, as well as in London, Glasgow, and various other parts of Great Britain, I have hitherto refrained from attracting more particular attention, until actual success on the spot, should place in a point of view, not admitting a question of the fact, their general efficacy in arresting the ravages of the prevailing epidemic, be it Asiatic Cholera, or not.

That period of success has arrived—numerous individual

testimonials have been received—many more have been related ; and it is for the purpose of rendering this success and these testimonies subservient to the cause of humanity, that I call upon *all* individuals who have been benefitted by the use of the Hygeian Medicines—**ALL** who are friendly to the cause, to come forward at the present time to assist in emancipating the public mind from the doctor-ridden thralldom which has permitted such arrant quackery, as the *Ice* and *Hot Brick* experiments, &c., and which appears now likely to tolerate such vile deception as the *Saline Injection* performance. Better, far better, my friends, to follow the *sapient* suggestion of the President—get you **ALL** with speed to ‘*isolated farm-houses*,’ in preference to becoming the victims of such “scientific” cajolery. It is such indiscreet and barbarous practices that have frightened the city “from its propriety”—that is bringing ruin to the merchant, distress to the mechanic, and threatening death to all.

To re-assure the community—to convince them of the fallacy of their fears, I offer to undertake the treatment of any spasmodic affection, (Cholera or not Cholera) *without charge of any kind*. To effect this, I look to the support of the public, as they must be aware, that I have to overcome the prejudices of the faculty, who will not willingly relinquish their supreme professional sway over the minds of the multitude, without a desperate struggle.

The candid and conscientious have a just right to uphold their *opinions* ; for this I blame no one : but when we see the members of the faculty differing so widely in opinion upon the various remedies for the prevailing malady, as also in every other case of disease, and their resort to so many modes of experiment, without any united grounds for belief in their efficacy among *themselves*—when we also see the frightful results of their *experiments*, is it not enough to open the eyes of mankind, and to lead them to the decision, that *every man should become his own physician, and should make himself acquainted with his organization?* This is more easily acquired by reference to the publication of Mr. Morison, President of the British College of Health, than all the supposed learned dissertations of the College-bred Faculty ; they are written in plain, if not in elegant style, and are suited to the common understanding—they are free from all technicalities, unne-

essary to a thorough knowledge of man's infirmities, and afford ample information how he may, with little expense, preserve his constitution free from disease.

I would further add, that if the Hygeian system is founded in error, and if the medicines recommended are not *universal* in their effects, they will deserve to be forgotten. If, on the other hand, they prove as efficacious as they are asserted to be, and to which thousands now can testify, I make no doubt but a discerning public, throwing aside all former prejudices, will be ready to acknowledge their proper merits.

It is proposed to form an Association of Individuals, friendly to the Hygeian System of Physiology. All who are disposed to interest themselves to the benefit of their fellow-men, in the hallowed cause of Humanity, are invited to leave their names and address at the office, No. 50 Canal-st.

H. SHEPHEARD MOAT.

Smith-street, Brooklyn, July, 1832.

That period of horror and alarm, has happily for the present, passed away, leaving to all employed in the Hygeian cause, the proud satisfaction of having mitigated the sufferings of a large portion of our fellow-beings; in short, of having gloriously done our duty.

That system of baseness, which we had occasion to notice in the last edition, has been persisted in to the present time, and we have taken repeated occasions of cautioning the public on the subject of the counterfeit preparations in the market—one of which we here transcribe from '*The Family Adviser.*'

UNPRINCIPLED Attempts of Counterfeitors.

We should be wanting in that due regard to the interests of the great cause we advocate, were we to permit ourselves longer to restrain from drawing public attention to the many and unprincipled attempts which are now being made to depreciate the value of the Hygeian Medicines. We do not apprehend that there is the least probability of that numerous and respectable body of individuals, who have expressed

their conviction in the efficacy of the universal practice, becoming sufferers by this baseness, as they will rightly understand how to appreciate the misrepresentations of malignity and calumny, and will have been duly instructed how to protect themselves from fraud ;—but it is necessary to expose the imposition of counterfeit preparations, for the safety and benefit of the unwary, as cases have been brought to our knowledge where great injury has been done by them. It moreover becomes imperative upon us to exhibit to public view, the mean and pitiful acts of a set of men, professing an ‘enlightened science,’ who not daring openly to attack the Hygeian, or New Theory of Medicine, as successfully practised by the members of the British College of Health, opposed as it is, in its simplicity and truth, to their dangerous and inefficient practice, take advantage of every opportunity which may offer, by vague insinuation and unparalleled falsehood, to misrepresent and detract from the effects and merits of the Vegetable Universal Medicines.

It might have been supposed, that the late notorious and deplorable ignorance of all true physiological science, which has been exhibited throughout the world in the treatment of Cholera, would have taught the “faculty” at large to have been less tenacious of the merits of their own mode of treatment, and to have extended rather more charity towards another which has been vastly more successful in the preservation of life, as well in the prevention as in the cure of disease.

This, however, has not been the case, as every day brings to our notice patients, who, happily progressing under the Hygeian treatment, have been induced by the foul misrepresentations of their “Family Doctors” to give up, in alarm, the only system calculated permanently to benefit them. Of these, many convinced of this fact, have returned to our hands, in a relapsed and debilitated state, whilst some have fallen the victims of prejudices, fostered by cupidity and craft. Oh ! who shall number the host of consumptive patients who daily present themselves, dating the commencement of disease from the baneful and unscientific treatment experienced either in the cholera, or its symptoms.

We pledge ourselves from this date, of which we here give notice, that we will fearlessly publish and expose the names of such of the “faculty,” as shall hereafter continue in the

pursuit of this method of detracting from the efficiency of the Hygeian system of Physiology; at the same time, we fearlessly invite their open and manly competition; and to the public we would observe, that to which ever side the palm of merit is conceded—'tis you who must reap the benefit.

To protect yourselves from counterfeits, take notice of the label which envelopes every packet of the genuine article. Be mindful, furthermore, that the genuine article is never sold at a drug store; and that, in addition to the counterfeit medicines sold by the quondam Agent, Hyer, Messrs. Jacques and Marsh, druggists, of New-York, are selling an article purporting to be genuine, having a label precisely similar, excepting the signature, which they have chosen to make "Morison."

To aid in the assurance to the afflicted, that the Genuine Medicines can only be obtained through the hands of the Agents, as in here specified, the following

ATTESTATION

is submitted, as a corroboration from the highest source.

"British College of Health, Hamilton Place,
King's Cross, New-Road, London,
1st January, 1832."

"A nefarious attempt having been made in New-York to imitate Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines, and under the pretence of having a copy of the original recipe, have been sold as the genuine preparation of that denomination. We, the undersigned, JAMES MORISON, *Hygeist*, inventor of the Vegetable Universal Medicines, and President of the College as above; and THOMAS MOAT, Vice-President of the said College, acting as co-partners in all the interests of the said Medicines;—do hereby publicly declare, that we *only* are privy to the knowledge of the true composition of these Medicines;—that *one million of dollars* would not purchase a copy of its recipe;—and that, consequently, any spurious attempt at imitation, from the pretended possession of such a copy, is, and must be, founded on a barefaced falsehood.

"Anxious as we are to preserve our rights and interests in this invaluable discovery, which has been the means of giving health to upwards of 200,000 despairing individuals, in va-

rious diseases ; a paramount anxiety pervades our desire of protecting the public health of all nations, from the infamous machinations of those who would seek an espionage on our responsibility, by attempting to build an unjust fame on our discredit, to the undoubted injury of the health of their fellow-men.

" We quarrel not with the honest endeavours of any man to seek a fame, on just views of doing a general good to suffering humanity :—but we certainly deprecate the malpractices of those who would foist a medicine upon the public attention, under the impression of its being ours, or the same as ours, (and thereby injure that fame we have attained with so much honor,) when we cannot vouch for its genuineness, or bear our share of that responsibility which we attach to the only pure composition.

" To obviate every possibility of doubt on its genuineness, we have constituted H. Shepheard Moat, of Brooklyn, Long-Island, (the son of the under-written Thomas Moat,) as the Sole General Agent for the United States of America ; who has the sole command for the appointment of Sub-Agents under him, throughout all the States of the Union, for vending of the " Universal Medicines," and through whose hands only, being publicly advertised and attested, can we guarantee the Medicines genuine, as from the College in London.

" To this we testify, as witness our hands of the above date.

JAS. MORISON,
THOMAS MOAT."

REPORT RECEIVED FROM MR. J. STANLEY,
AGENT FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
At the General Depot for the sale of the Hygeian Vegetable
Universal Medicines of the British College of Health,
No. 50 Canal-street.

New-York, March 18th, 1833.

To DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT:

Dear Sir,—It is with feelings of gratitude to the Dispenser of all Good, that I communicate the happy results which I have witnessed during the last twelve months, from the

use of Morison's Pills, prepared by the British College of Health, not only in my own family and that of an extensive circle of friends in this city and neighbourhood, but of innumerable victims to the malpractice of the Faculty, who have resorted to me in the worst stages of disease for the Medicines.

The effect produced by the use of them, has led to much more serious inquiry into the Hygeian Theory, as first promulgated by Mr. Morison, and many who were at first sceptical, and who had been much imposed upon by the use of various nostrums, judging the Universal Medicines to be of the same class, have, from the great cures performed by the use of them in their own families, or upon their friends and acquaintance, been led to the general adoption of them, and rely safely upon them, as fully adequate to remove any disease, under whatever denomination it may be classed by the Faculty.

The soundness of the Hygeian theory is so fully corroborated, by the effects produced on different sufferers, that it will bear the closest scrutiny: and I tell all who are doubtful, "Our duty as friends of mankind, is to promulgate the truth; convince yourself from the writings of the Hygeist and his coadjutors, that you are pursuing a rational course, and let reason be your guide. Advise with those disinterested individuals who have preceded you in the use of them, and who have fully tested their efficacy; let us be judged by our works, not by our professions. We court inquiry; our object is not to delude, but to make you acquainted with the real nature of disease, and the simple and cheap remedy by which you may become your own physician."

The Faculty are not asleep, but exert themselves (with some few honourable exceptions, to detract from the virtues of the Hygeian Medicines, in a clandestine way, by secret insinuations, asserting that they are dangerous to be taken for any length of time; that they will weaken the digestive organs, and injure the coats of the stomach; that they have known people killed by the use of them, and advise their friends to have nothing to do with them. In several instances, where patients have been taking the Hygeian Pills, and actually deriving benefit from the use of them, they have suddenly been deterred from continuing them by the advice of

their Family Physician ; and the result under another system of Mercury, Blood-letting, &c. has soon put a period to the patient's sufferings. Is this conduct of base intriguing and insinuation to be held as honourable by the faculty ? Much more so would it be, if they would come forth boldly, and say who has been killed by the use of the Hygeian Pills of the British College of Health, or who has been injured by the use of them ; and if such were really the fatal effects produced, they would soon fall into deserved disrepute ; but, on the other hand, it should be the duty of the benevolent Physician, no matter from what source the discovery may have emanated, to second the efforts of the Hygeist, when they can so easily ascertain the facts stated by so many who have been cured by the use of the Vegetable Universal Medicines. It, however, gives me much pleasure to add, that all men are not alike in their profession, and that there are some honourable exceptions among the faculty, several of whom have adopted the Hygeian Pills altogether in their practice, and have in consequence been eminently successful with their patients. I trust, in a short time, we shall be enabled to hail them as brethren in the same good cause, by their openly avowing their conviction of the superiority of the Hygeian System of Physiology, in preference to the old system, and enrolling themselves under its banners.

It is a lamentable fact, that no good news is promulgated to mankind, but there are men to be found base enough to pervert heaven's best gifts, and many unprincipled individuals have already been induced, from the great demand for the Hygeian Medicines, to take advantage of it, and make up counterfeit preparations, arrogantly pretending that they are acquainted with the ingredients of which the genuine pills are composed, and have actually got pedlars, travelling all through the country to vend their spurious Medicines, disguised with fictitious labels, &c. &c. to gull the unwary. They in some instances succeed, but an indignant community, upon discovering their imposture, and the base motives by which they are actuated, being that of making money, no matter if even at the cost of the life of a fellow-being, they are soon frowned into that deserved insignificance they so justly merit.

Several individuals have made me acquainted with the

direful effects produced in their families, by these impositions practised upon them.

In conclusion, I beg to state my unwavering confidence in the Hygeian Medicines of the British College of Health, so fully tested by my own experience. I make use of no other medicine in my family, and have always found them in every respect to answer their purpose. During the months of August and September last, I had two or three slight attacks of the Cholera Morbus, which soon gave way to a few doses of the pills. My wife, who had neglected the precaution of occasionally taking them, became very bilious, and had a most violent attack in the night of the Cholera, attended with excruciating pain. Her legs drawn up with violent spasms. I immediately administered eight of No. 2, and as the pains increased, and the spasms became more violent, I gave her, in one hour afterwards, eight more; at the expiration of another hour, they began to operate freely, both as an emetic and cathartic, and she soon afterwards broke out into a copious perspiration; when I considered all danger past; in three or four hours after, she took eight more of the No. 2. On the second day, she was perfectly well, and enabled to attend to her domestic concerns. I should not omit to mention, during the paroxysms of cramps, &c. I rubbed the stomach, breast, and legs, incessantly, with camphor and brandy.

A girl in our employ, was about the same time attacked with symptoms of the Cholera, but soon got well by taking two or three powerful doses of the pills.

The cases which follow, have occurred during the last twelve months, and although I have not given the names of parties, I am at liberty to refer any inquiries to them. Wishing you every success in your arduous undertaking,

I remain, dear sir, your's truly,
JOSEPH STANLEY.

Cases of Cure, reported by different Individuals in the City of New-York.

Mr. S. whose son, a child of five or six years of age, had been for two or three years in a bad state of health, continual eruptions all over the body, with symptoms of water on the brain, entirely restored to health by the use of the Vegetable

Universal Medicines, after two or three months' regular use of them.

Miss G——; complaint, dyspepsia, and constant swelling of the body after eating meals, who declared that she had had no enjoyment of life for years past, and had expended large sums upon the faculty, has found perfect relief from all her sufferings, enjoys most excellent health, and would not be without her good friends (the Vegetable Pills) in the house upon any consideration. Several other remarkable cases of cure took place in the same family.

A son of Mr. K. (a staunch advocate of the Hygeian Medicines,) aged about eighteen months, was not expected to live; complaint, inflammation on the chest, and unable to take any nourishment, ejecting every thing from its stomach, was, by perseverance, enabled to take strong doses of pills, from ten to thirty in twenty-four hours, and in about ten days was completely restored to health.

Mr. H——; complaint, asthma, has been cured by the use of the Vegetable Universal Medicines, and is never without them in the house. Many members of his family have been preserved from severe attacks of illness, by prompt recourse to the Medicines.

A child of Mr. M. nine months old, attacked with inflammation of the bowels, to whom they administered from eight to twenty pills at a dose, was in a few days restored to perfect health.

The mother of M. was violently attacked by the Cholera, and before she could obtain assistance from the pills, (not having a sufficient quantity in the house,) it had assumed some of its worst features, was relieved by doses of twenty pills, dissolved, and in a few days quite restored to health.

A coloured man: disease, a white swelling, who had been under the care of several doctors, and given over by them as incurable, unless he would submit to amputation, is now enjoying good health, and the swelling entirely removed, by the sole use of the Hygeian Medicines, taken in strong doses, and continued for two or three months.

Mr. B——, sore leg, caused by a bruise from a horse and cart, which became very bad, and discharged excessively, totally disabling him from work. After expending more than four hundred dollars upon the faculty, to no avail, and

who also recommended amputation as the only means of cure, had recourse to the Hygeian Medicine, as the dernier resort; and is now so far recovered, as to be able to attend to his business out of doors,—and the sore is nearly healed up. He still continues the use of the Hygeian Medicines, assured of a perfect cure.

Mrs. D——; liver complaint, of long standing; so much reduced by the use of mercury, bleeding, &c. as to be unable to attend to her domestic concerns, has found complete relief from the use of the Vegetable Medicines.

Mrs. S——; rheumatism; after trying all kinds of specifics, to no avail, has been cured by the use of the Hygeian Medicines.

Mr. S——; asthma, of long standing; had travelled in various parts of Europe, for the benefit of his health, and expended large sums of money upon the faculty, without effect, was induced, from reading Morisoniana, to make trial of the Vegetable Universal Medicines. Found relief after the first dose of No. 2, and in a few weeks his respiration was free and easy, and is now restored to good health. —

Mrs. S——; dyspepsia, and weakness of sight; was in a miserably nervous condition, incapable of making the least exertion without nearly the loss of sight, has been restored to good health and vision, after long perseverance in the use of the Hygeian Medicines.

Mr. L——; spitting of blood, with every symptom of consumption; had been for several years under the hands of the faculty, is now restored to sound health, after six months' use of the Hygeian Medicines.

Suffice it to say, that several hundred individuals have been cured of various complaints, which my time will not permit a recapitulation of, but they have given me permission to refer to them in cases of need.

J. S.

STATEMENT FROM B. S. HENDRICKSON, SEN.

Agent for Orange County.

New-York, August 22d, 1832.

To DR. H. S. MOAT:

Dear Sir,—Seeing your advertisement in the Courier and Enquirer, of July 31st, calling upon all persons who wish to subserve the cause of humanity, or who had been benefitted by the use of the Hygeian Medicine, to give in their certificates, I, therefore, hasten to lay before you my testimony of their efficacy, especially in reference to the prevailing epidemic, the Cholera Morbus.

Being engaged in my agency, which you had, Sir, given me some months before, for Orange County, I returned about 1st of July to New-York, where my family resides. On the 4th, the much-dreaded Cholera arrived, seven cases, and four deaths were reported. My family and friends were much alarmed, which determined me to abide to calm their fears, and test the Hygeian Medicines as a preventive,—in the premonitory symptoms,—in the cramps, &c.

I must say, Sir, I was astonished to see the powerful effects of two or three of No. 2 pills, twelve, fifteen, or twenty at a time, so shortly eradicating the disease. My most sanguine expectations were more than realized. I found they did not fail giving relief, in any instance, among the many persons I administered them to, in every stage of the disease, from the premonitory symptoms, lax and retching, cramps, &c. (excepting two, who after the first or second dose, refused to take them, and resorted to the Doctors.)

My family and friends seeing and experiencing their efficacy as a preventive and certain cure in the various stages of the disease, calmed their minds, and dissipated their fears; most of them continued in the city, feeling comparatively safe in the midst of sickness and death, attending to their business as usual; some of whom lived in the most infected parts of the city, for the truth of which I refer to their certificates. Not one of these I attended have died.

I am therefore confident, Sir, that had the Doctors, as a body, come forward and tested these Medicines, and recommended the right use of them to the Public, with the aid of

the Board of Health, hundreds of valuable lives might have been saved,—the public mind would have been at ease,—having confidence in this sure remedy, *the Hygeian Medicine*. The disease would have passed mildly over our City,—our fellow-citizens, with their families, might have abided at home, attending to their various occupations without fear; saving them from that distress, embarrassment and ruin, which many are now experiencing: the effects of which will be felt by all classes of society for (perhaps) years to come.

Knowing, Sir, that in establishing Mr. Morison's theory, (the only true one to eradicate all diseases,) you have embarked in an arduous undertaking, seeing it stands directly opposed to the present practice of the faculty, who it appears as a body, resort to all the means in their power, to sustain their present erroneous principles, and by falsehoods strive to influence the people against using these cheap and effectual medicines. It, therefore, behoves all the friends of the Hygeian theory; to come forward at this present time, and in every way to assist you, Sir, in enlightening the public mind in the true cause of all their diseases, arising from the impurities and acrid humours of the blood, and to lead them to test these invaluable Medicines: when I feel confident they will soon be convinced of the truth, by the great benefit they will experience from the proper use of the *genuine Hygeian Medicines*, prepared at the British College of Health.

Yours, very respectfully,

BENJAMIN S. HENDRICKSON.

No. 15, Sullivan street.

New-York, August 22d, 1832.

Dr. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT:

Dear Sir,—Understanding you are about committing to the press, a fourth edition of the "Practical Proofs," I am desirous to make known through its means, the great benefits myself and family have received from the use of the Hygeian Medicines of the British College of Health, London.

I had been for many years afflicted with nervous debility, constant head aches, irritability, and melancholy.

My wife had been afflicted about seven years, with dropsy

throughout her whole system, and the same length of time with a catarrh of the worst kind, a gathering in the morning of matter or humour near the brain, which would discharge the same night into the stomach whilst asleep. This continued for weeks without intermission, when it would cease for a short time and return again. It impaired her faculties, her head became so tender that she could not bear the least pressure on it, and she thought she should soon become deranged by its effects on the brain. About twelve months ago, the dropsy became chronic, or fixed in her chest, which created an abscess or unnatural hollow space, from the swallow to the pit of the stomach, with a burning heat, pain, and difficulty of breathing.

Myself and wife commenced taking the Pills, about the first of January last, four of No. 1 at bed-time, and the two following nights the same amount of No. 2, increasing one pill each night, we took No. 1. We continued to take them every night, going up regularly myself as high as twelve, and my wife to eighteen and twenty pills a night. In six weeks, to our astonishment, we found all our disorders gone, all loosened and drained off by this constant purgation. We then reduced the doses in the same proportion as we had increased them, and left off at the lowest. This appears to regulate the system so as not to leave it costive.

So far from being weakened under this constant operation as we expected, (judging from other purgatives,) we grew stronger, with increasing appetite: and during the same time it did not hinder us from one hour's work. My wife says, she has not felt so well, or as able to work, in twenty years. It is now five months since we have been restored, and have had no relapse. At times we take a few of the pills as physic; for our system may be compared to a vessel that is used, it wants to be occasionally washed out, to keep the body healthful.

My three daughters have also experienced great relief from the use of the Hygeian Medicines.

The eldest had been afflicted for some years with weak and inflamed eyes, arising from the effects of ill-cured measles. She took the pills, from four to sixteen a night. In two months her eyes were well.

My other two daughters,—one was greatly afflicted with

indigestion and violent headaches,—the other suffered much pain from a catarrh in the head, arising from a fall when a child.

Each of them took the pills, from six to twelve a night, and in four weeks were restored to perfect health. It is now four months since, and they have had no relapse whatever. I have constantly used the pills in my family for all disorders, and have never found them to fail in removing all their diseases.

I am therefore convinced, Sir, Mr. Morison's theory of purifying the blood from all its acrid humours, loosening and detaching them from every part of the system where they were fixed, and carrying them off by these purgative medicines, is the only true and correct practice of physic, and must finally triumph over all the false theories now in the world.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

B. S. HENDRICKSON.

No. 15, Sullivan-street.

City of New-York, August 23d, 1832.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT:

Dear Sir,—It is with heartfelt gratitude I acknowledge the great benefit myself and family have received from the Hygeian Universal Medicines of the British College of Health, London; being persuaded they have been the means of preserving the lives of some of my family, in the midst of disease and death, and of removing those fears which have driven so many from their homes.

Your indefatigable Agent, Mr. B. S. Hendrickson, strongly recommended Morison's Pills to me, to use as a preventive, or to remove the premonitory symptoms, and as a cure in the different stages of the Cholera, and I must say, his representations of the efficacy of the medicine has been in my case more than realized.

Being engaged since the 5th July, till the present time, *in driving the Almshouse Hearse, and handling the dead bodies who died under every stage of the Cholera*, I believe I have warded off the disease from affecting my system, by taking five or six No. 2 Pills, once or twice a week. I have had

two slight attacks, one under the habit of costiveness, and the last in looseness of the bowels ; but one or two doses of eight or ten pills soon relieved me from pain, restored my bowels to a proper state, and set my mind at ease from all apprehension.

My wife, from a neglected diarrhoea, or bowel complaint, was seized with the Cholera. She took immediately twelve *Dissolved* Pills of No. 2 ; in fifteen minutes they operated as an emetic, and she found relief from the distress in her stomach. They afterwards operated as a cathartic in a few hours, and stopped the relax. The next morning, she took ten of No. 2 ; the next day she felt perfectly restored, said she had not felt so well for a fortnight ; the medicine created a strong appetite, which she had been deprived of for some time.

My child, about four years old, was very violently attacked with lax and retching, accompanied with cramp in the stomach. I gave it six dissolved Pills of No. 2, they operated upwards and downwards. In a few hours it was well, and playing about as if nothing had happened.

My child, five months old, was suddenly taken with lax and retching, so much so, that we despaired of its life. We gave it three dissolved Pills, No. 2, the child vomited but once ; afterwards they operated downward, and in a few hours it was well. Truly we were all astonished at the powerful effects of this invaluable medicine.

I would recommend to all persons where the Cholera is raging, to use the pills once or twice a week as a preventive, and in the symptoms, which are looseness of the bowels, or costiveness, to take six, eight, ten, or twelve of No. 2 pills, one or two doses of which will restore the bowels to a proper state, and remove all apprehension of danger from the disease.

I feel bound, Sir, from gratitude, to make this known for the benefit of the public, that others may be induced to try these best of medicines, and enjoy the great blessings my family received from the use of them. Any person who wishes to be satisfied of the correctness of the above statement, or to receive further information, will please to call at my house. I am, Sir, your debtor for health,

No. 9, Desbrosses-sect.

THOMAS BLOOMER.

New-York, August 18th, 1832.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT:

Dear Sir,—I have great reason to thank God, that I ever heard of the good tidings of the Hygeian Medicines, which were first recommended to my notice by Mr. B. S. Hendrickson, your agent for Orange County.

Last winter, my little girl, seven years old, had been afflicted two years with a cankered sore mouth. In that time I spent much money for doctoring, to no purpose;—the child grew worse, and we concluded that there was no help for her. At the time she commenced taking Morison's Pills, her mouth was completely black, her teeth eaten out, her gums ulcerated, her breath very offensive, her throat swelled, and almost closed. We pulverized the pills, and gave her four each day; one day No. 1 Pills, and the two following days, No. 2 Pills. We continued to give her four pills a day for three weeks, and in that time the child was well. We were truly astonished to see the effect of the medicine.

About this time, I was taken with inflammation, arising from costiveness, accompanied with rheumatic pains. I called on a physician: his calomel did me no good; I grew worse. My wife sent to Mr. Stanley, (50 Canal-street,) and got a package of Morison's Hygeian Pills, and I took nine of No. 2 Pills: they operated, and I found immediate relief. I took two more doses, and on the third or fourth day was able to go to my work again.

Also, my child, five months old, was cured of the hives, or croup. It was so bad, that we despaired of its life; but by giving it two or three Pills (in the liquid state) twice a day, in about four days was perfectly restored. I have since used them as a family medicine, being convinced they are the best in the world.

During the prevalence of the Cholera Morbus, I have had a full opportunity to test the power of the Hygeian Medicines in eradicating that disease in my family. Hearing that Mr. Hendrickson was in the city, testing their efficacy in this malady among his friends, I called on him to administer the pills in the several attacks of the Cholera my family have had. By his prompt attention, day and night, with the *dissolved* Pills, No. 2, I believe, Sir, four of my family have been saved from death; namely, myself *one*, my

wife *two* severe attacks, with lax and retching, accompanied with cramps. We took from twelve to fifteen pills, two doses in twelve hours,—it eradicated the disease, and the second or third day I was able to work again.

My mother-in-law, Mrs. Woods, who lives with me, was taken about two o'clock in the morning with extreme lax and retching, vomitting blood, (through old age and infirmities, being very weak,) cramped very much, her eyes sunk in her head, and nose pinched up. Gave her two or three doses of twelve pills each, which shortly operated, upward and downward; in a short time the cramps left her, and she remained perfectly free from pain. The disease was eradicated, and in about the third or fourth day she was restored to her usual health.

My son, twelve years old, was taken about the same time with violent lax, retching, and cramps. Gave him at two different times, eighteen pills No. 2; in about eighteen hours from the time he was taken, he said he felt perfectly well, better than he had felt for some weeks before. No other medicines were used, excepting mustard plaasters to the bowels and feet while in the cramps. I have every reason to praise this medicine, and thank God for such a discovery.

I would therefore recommend the use of Morison's Pills, the Hygeian Universal Medicines of the British College of Health, to all my friends as a cure for all their disorders, many of whom have tried them, and have found great benefit from the use of them, especially in the prevalent epidemic, the Cholera. Myself or family will answer any inquiry to those who may call at my house.

Be assured I shall ever pray for your success, Sir, and of all those your Agents who are engaged with you in the noble enterprise of stopping the maltreatment of the doctors,—of disease and death. I am confident the Hygeian treatment of disease will finally triumph over all opposition.

Yours, very respectfully,

HENRY TOWNSEND.

No. 26, Clark-street, New-York.

New-York, August 16th, 1832.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT:

Sir,—This is to certify that I have received great benefit by the use of Morison's Pills, the Hygeian Universal Medicines, from the beginning of the Epidemic Cholera. Through the earnest recommendation of Mr. B. S. Hendrickson, I used the pills as a preventive and in the premonitory symptoms, and found them, without failing in one instance, in a few hours to remove the cause, and restore the bowels. About twelve days ago, through neglect, I suffered the bowel complaint two or three days, without checking it by the Pills. I was then suddenly attacked by a violent lax and retching,—took fifteen of No. 2 Pills, dissolved. In a short time, the medicine operated as an emetic, from which I found immediate relief from the pain and distress in my stomach, and afterwards operated as a cathartic. In the morning I found myself much better, and in the evening took eight pills, which had the desired effect of restoring me to perfect health.

Feeling such confidence in these Pills, as a sure remedy, both for prevention and cure of the Cholera, it allayed my fears. I felt that I could abide in New-York without that terror which had caused so many to fly from their homes. Depend upon it, Sir, I shall always praise the Hygeian Medicines, and wish success to all those who are engaged in circulating the good tidings. Believing from the good effects I have experienced from the use of Morison's Pills, and seen in others, that there is now discovered a simple remedy for all diseases, which are curable by medicine, I am perfectly willing and desirous for any person to call on me, and I will cheerfully give every information in my power.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

her

ANN X VAN ALLEN.

Witness, THOMAS BLOOMER. mark.

No. 22, Desbrosses-street, New-York.

New-York, August 20th, 1832.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT:

Dear Sir,—A few days ago, myself and others went to work in the Custom House wine cellar, which had been

closed for some months, and had been opened only one hour before. Immediately on entering, we felt a disagreeable sensation and sickness of the stomach, arising, I am sure, from the foul air. I continued working till towards night, when I had to give over working, and drank copiously of cold water. I was immediately seized with vomiting and pain in the stomach. With much difficulty I got home.

Having seen the good effects of Mr. Morison's Pills in Mr. Thos. Bloomer's family (who live in the same house,) in curing the Cholera, and removing the symptoms, I immediately sent to Mr. Hendrickson, who promptly came, and gave me twenty of No. 2 Pills, dissolved. They operated in three quarters of an hour as an emetic. I discharged nothing but bile, and was relieved from the cramps. The medicine operated downwards through the night. The next morning took twelve more Pills, which subdued the disease, and in the evening I felt like a man again.

I do think, Sir, the Hygeian Universal Medicines have been the means, under the blessing of God, of saving my life. If this my testimony will be of any service in the good cause, I most cheerfully give it, with the view that others may be emboldened to apply to the same infallible source for a remedy.

JOSEPH ROBINSON.

No. 9, Desbrosses-street, (in the rear) New-York.

New-York, August 18th, 1832.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT:

Dear Sir,—Seeing the good effects of Morison's Pills in my brother, Henry Townsend's family, in curing all their disorders, I was determined, through their recommendation, to make a trial of them. I had been very unwell for about four months, with pain in the head, a severe pain at the pit of the stomach, red blotches over every part of my body, with loss of appetite. I was confined three weeks to my bed, and employed a doctor, who bled me copiously, to relieve the extreme pain in my head and stomach; and gave me at times three strong doses (in twenty-four hours) of an opening medicine. This treatment had no effect whatever: but

growing worse every day, I sent to my brother for him to get me some of the Hygeian Medicines. I commenced with five pills, and went regularly up to seven each night. By the first three doses of five pills, I experienced wonderful relief from the pain in my head and stomach,—the red blotches disappeared, and I found my health improving daily, so that in five weeks from the commencement of taking Morison's Pills, I was able to go to work. I feel convinced they are superior to any medicine now known, and give this certificate of their wonderful effects on me, in removing my disorders, that others may know something of those invaluable medicines, and be led to try them and receive equal benefit.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND.

Eighth Avenue, between 18th and 19th streets.

Goshen, Orange co., N. Y., Jan. 7, 1833.

To MR. BENJAMIN S. HENDRICKSON:

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that myself and family have received great benefit by the use of Morison's Vegetable Pills, of the British College of Health, which I received from you. My wife had been seven years sick with dyspepsia and kidney complaint, accompanied with violent pains in the head, which brought on general debility, so as to confine her to bed much of the time; and it cost me a large amount for doctoring, to no real effect. She commenced taking the pills at last, from four to eight each night, and used about a three dollar box; in eight weeks she was entirely cured of her disorders, which had baffled the skill of the faculty for many years.

My disorders were violent head-aches, accompanied with dizziness: had frequent attacks for years. No medicine removed the cause until I took about eighteen doses of the pills, commencing with three, and went as far as eight each night. I feel myself now quite well. I take them occasionally as a physic.

My son, 7 years old, had been very much afflicted with a rupture or humour in the head; breaking out on the top of the head, discharging by the ears and by the centre of the upper eye-lids; the child was growing quite deaf from the affections of his head. We pulverized the pills and gave

him four to five each day, for two weeks, when, to our astonishment, he became perfectly well, and his hearing restored.

My son, eleven years old, also took the pills, about three weeks, for sore eyes, in that time they were perfectly cured. I have therefore, every reason to thank God for this invaluable discovery of Mr. Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicine, which is now, I firmly believe, the means, under the blessing of God, of relieving the afflicted. I shall use them in future as a family medicine, and believe no other is necessary, while they can be obtained. From gratitude, and for the benefit of mankind, I shall feel bound to recommend them wherever I go.

Yours, respectfully,

JESSE SMITH.

Manhattan Ville, Oct. 1, 1832.

DR. H. S. MOAT:

Sir,—It is with pleasure I state the following facts, thereby showing the decided superiority of the Hygeian system as regards the treatment of the Cholera.—My wife was violently attacked Sept. 1, 1832, and at the same time several of our neighbours were afflicted with the same disease; I administered the pills freely, and in a few days she was perfectly restored to health. My neighbours attended to the old system, and are now sleeping in their graves.

JAMES WOODS,

Witness,

Manhattan Ville.

BENJAMIN S. HENDRICKSON.

DR. H. S. MOAT:

Dear Sir,—It is now about nine months, since you were so kind as to constitute me your Agent for Orange county, New-York state, since which time, I have been engaged in that county dispensing the Vegetable Universal Medicines, this truly national blessing to all the afflicted, and am happy to say, they have proved efficacious in all cases that have come to my knowledge, where the patient has persevered in taking them according to the directions.—Much prejudice is

to be met in this county, which is kept alive by the false insinuations of the doctors against the Hygeian practice; but persons abandoned by the faculty as incurable, are restored to sound health by a few weeks' use of the Universal Medicines; these are stubborn facts that they gainsay. The doctors are compelled in the face of these facts, however against their interest, to acknowledge they are a good medicine, and in some cases to recommend the use of them. Thus falsehood and prejudice are gradually giving way before the power of truth, and will finally triumph over all opposition. I feel confident, Sir, the more the healing virtues of these invaluable medicines are known, the more they will be appreciated; that the people will be convinced, whatever the doctors may say to the contrary, that all diseases man is subject to, arise from one cause, the impurity of the blood, and be induced to use those best of medicines, as their only family physicians. I have the satisfaction to hand you for publication the following certificate, in connection with the names and initials of a few of the many persons who have been benefitted. Reference to all can be given.

Your's, most respectfully,

BEN. S. HENDRICKSON.

Mr. Timothy Hester, Marlborough, near Lattertown, very ill with jaundice, attended with much drowsiness, general weakness and consumption; he had to quit his studies, and put himself under the care of a doctor; his prescriptions did him no good; at last he was salivated, after which he was in a worse state than before, when he began to consider himself incurable, being induced, as the last resort, to try Morrison's Vegetable Pills; in a few months' use of them, without any other medicine, he has recovered his former health, and able to resume his studies. This young man supposes a cure would have been effected much sooner, had it not been for the quantity of that poison, mercury, he had previously taken, which appears to be now entirely eradicated out of his system. Any one may be satisfied of the truth, by reference to him.

Mr. Jasper Cropsey, Marlborough, very bad with complaint of the kidney, discharged matter mixed with his urine, when

from a few doses of 5 to 6 pills a night, he experienced great relief from that most distressing disease, and feels assured by perseverance in larger doses, they will shortly cure him.

Mr. John Bloomer's wife, Martha, of Middletown, Newburgh; ill for some years of dyspepsia, or indigestion, which with other disorders, reduced her very much; thought her case hopeless, and destined to drag out a miserable existence; but by the use of the Universal Medicine, has received great benefit, and has strongly recommended the Pills to many of her friends.

Mr. Daniel Bowers, Middletown, Newburgh, of a consumptive habit for four years, much debilitated, in consequence of which had to quit his business of shoe-making. The medicine he obtained from the doctor did not relieve him, but was growing worse; being taken with a violent pain in his head, which threatened him with a bilious attack; took ten No. 2 Pills, which in a few minutes operated as an emetic, and immediately relieved his head. He commenced taking a regular course of the pills, and in one week he appeared like another person, and was able to go to his work; and by continuing to take them according to the directions, will, no doubt, in a short time, be a well man.

Mr. S_____, very sore leg, of long standing, despaired of its ever being cured; had tried many things, without effect, until he used the Vegetable Pills, when he was soon convinced of their superior efficacy over any other medicine, in purifying the blood; in a little time the sore began to heal, and in a few weeks was almost well, when he quit taking the pills. The leg worse, but has commenced taking them again, and intends to persevere until perfectly cured. Reference to Mr. John McLagan, Newburgh.

Mr. Samuel Hurd's wife, Cornwall Landing, Orange Co., for many years in a very debilitated state, has found great relief, and comparatively enjoying a good state of health, from the use of the Universal Vegetable Medicines.

Mr. Stephen Weeks, Cornwall Landing, weakness, pain in the breast and side, inflammation in the eyes, and a contraction of the leg, arising from the kick of a horse, when a boy. The first two weeks after taking the pills, said he grew worse, but persevered, taking them in large doses, 12 to 15 a night, and in four weeks was restored to his usual health.

and to his astonishment, the contraction of the leg had given way, and is perfectly well.

Mrs. L——, the wife of a paper-maker at Salbury, Orange county, afflicted a long time with consumption, confined most of the time to her bed, took the pills four weeks, from three to five each night, and is now able to do her work.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS

From a Gentleman at Deerpark, Orange County.

Deerpark, March 1st, 1833.

With thanks to God, and gratitude to the British College of Health, glowing in my bosom, I rejoice in participating the blessings resulting from the Universal Vegetable Medicines. For more than 18 months, I have been afflicted with the intermitting fever, for more than a year with the rheumatism, with partial deafness, and a numbness affecting my spine, and frequently my brain, as well as my extremities. I took the medicine for twelve days, from five to ten pills per day; the wonder-working medicine, almost miracle-working, has relieved me, my fever is gone, my rheumatism vanished, my hearing restored, the numbness felt no more. I am more free from pain, than for thirty years past; my joints are supple, my strength rapidly increasing. Had I the wings of an eagle, how would I fly to tell suffering humanity where they may find relief. I have read, and heard, and believed; I have experienced, and therefore know; in private and in public, I tell to all, my conviction of the truth of the Hygeian theory, and my full confidence in the universal efficacy of the medicine; nor shall the diplomæd medical *quacks* put me to silence. Truth is great above all things, and shall prevail; facts are stubborn things; their loud artillery of pop-guns will not be sufficient to demolish the impregnable temple of truth, with her surrounding walls; nor can they blow with vociferating breath, truth, reason, and common sense, out of the world. A young woman in our family has obtained relief from rheumatism, and one of my sons from scarlet fever, (which is prevailing in this place) by the use of the Hygeian Medicine.

Two days ago, I went to visit two patients having the fever; bleeding, calomel and jalap, &c., resorted to, to cure. I

hope they will not kill. We have trouble to keep the medicine in the house for our own use; you will say that your undertaking is an arduous one. Heaven continue to give you wisdom, patience, and fortitude to surmount all difficulties. Our learned, ignorant, wise, foolish, privileged, licensed *Æsculapian* quacks, are all in arms to defend their Babel, to prop up and support their medical castle in the air. Fall it will, fall it must, and the sooner the better for mankind. Twice in my life have they pronounced me past remedy. Once a council of seven of them pronounced me in the last stage of consumption; just gone: once with yellow fever, medical wisdom said that I could not live six hours. I am yet alive, and I thank my Maker, that from my early days, I entertained so poor an opinion of their skill, that I have not taken enough of their poison to kill me. I feel it my duty to state to you, that during the short use of the Universal Medicine, that one thing much astonished me, which I have not observed to be stated by any one yet, and that is, that the medicines, in all the natural means of throwing off redundancies, or superfluities from the system by the stool, urine, expectorations, perspirations, also discharges from the nose, eyes, and ears, from which I am led to form this conclusion, that the medicines are congenial to nature, since they promote all the operations of nature, and must aid nature in throwing off diseases in all the possible ways of expelling impurities out of the system.

REPORT FROM MR. JOHN PELHAM,
*Agent for the Counties of Ulster, Dutchess, Green, and
 Columbia, N. Y.*

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT:

Dear Sir,—In handing you the inclosed cases of cure, voluntarily given, I take this opportunity of stating, in no single instance, where the pills have been taken according to the directions given, have they failed in doing great good in this neighbourhood, and, indeed, in every part of the Union, where the Hygeian Universal Medicines are known; they have had an host of enemies; it may be asked, who are the enemies to this invaluable medicine? The answer is a plain one, and easy of solution. It is that class of men styled the faculty, the very men, of all others, who ought to be the first

to patronise any thing offered to the public for the benefit of the afflicted ; instead of which, they oppose the Hygeian System of Physiology, tooth and nail, and for why ? Interest ! that powerful stimulant, which holds so fast to the human frame, influences the mind to such a degree, that many would suffer their patients to labour under heavy afflictions, rather than recommend the Universal Medicine ; but I am pleased to say, there are some of the profession whose prejudices are not so deep-rooted, but approve, and strongly recommend Morison's Pills, and administer them to their patients. I consider it a happiness to the community at large, that the name of Morison, and the good effects of his medicine, are becoming so well known. Numbers in this county, and the adjoining ones, have great reason to be thankful in having known the medicine, for, in all probability, had they not taken the pills, they would be still struggling with affliction. During the prevalence of the Cholera in this village, I was suddenly attacked, about 2 o'clock in the morning, with all the symptoms of that horrid disorder, violent cramp in my legs, pain in my bowels, &c. &c. ; I immediately had recourse to the pills, swallowed twelve of No. 2, which soon brought on copious evacuations ; the cramp left me ; during the morning I took twelve more, and the next day was entirely free from pain.

A neighbour of mine was taken in a similar way, but with much greater violence ; he had no feeling in either feet or legs ; took eighteen pills, dissolved ; in fifteen minutes they operated ; in one hour after he repeated a dose of twelve pills, and continued taking them the next day, but in smaller quantities ; this effectually cured him ; he is now in good health, and always keeps the pills by him as a family medicine, and bids defiance to the craft. There was about fourteen cases of Cholera in this place, I think eight died ; four took the pills, and recovered ; it therefore leaves no doubt in my mind, that if the Universal Medicines of the British College of Health are taken in proper time, and strictly adhere to the rules laid down in the printed directions, all complaints will yield to their influence, which establishes the fact, that by purifying the blood, which is the peculiar property of this medicine, you may bid defiance to all diseases.

I am, very truly, yours,

JOHN PELHAM.

Kingston, Feb. 20th, 1833.

MR. PELHAM:

Sir—As Agent for the sale of the Universal Medicines, I beg to hand you the inclosed. A short time since, a small book called 'Practical Proofs,' was lent me to read: in looking through it, I noticed a case very similar to my own; this induced me to try the effects of the pills; but what seemed to alarm me most, was the quantity recommended to be taken at one dose; this put me quite at a stand, so much so, that I declined taking them at that time. A week had scarcely elapsed, before I was taken with violent pains in the back part of my head, loins, and chest, in fact, all over me. After trying many things, all to no purpose, I had recourse to the pills, and took six of No. 2; this made me very sick at the stomach, and affected me powerfully otherwise. After the effects were off, I slept for several hours, and when I awoke, was relieved. I now concluded to persevere in taking them, which I did for more than two months, and I have the satisfaction of saying, that I have not been so well in health for more than seven years; in fact I may say, I am quite restored to health. My family and friends are astonished at the renewal of my health in so short a time, and attribute it solely to the change of medicine prescribed by my new doctor. Little did they think that every pill and draught sent me by this doctor, I destroyed. I must observe my family would not suffer me (knowingly) to take any medicine, but which was prescribed by the regular physician. I send you this at the request of the lady who lent me the book, and has taken Morison's Pills, and received great benefit from them.

Montreal, Jan. 1st, 1833.

To MR. JOHN PELHAM:

Dear Sir—Last October, when I called with a friend from Saugerties, to see your oil-mill establishment, I was much pleased with the new principle of expressing oil from flax seed, when you asked me, if I should like to taste; this led to the conversation of my health: at that time I was very much reduced, and in a very precarious state, owing to the exposure of hot climates, liver complaint, jaundice, swelled

legs, rheumatic pains, &c. "Stop," said you, "did you ever take the Universal Medicines?" "Never." "Then let me advise you to take the pills, and if they do not cure you, say my name is not Pelham." From your recommendation, I took three or four packets; I commenced taking them when I got to Albany, where I sojourned a week, and found myself a little better. I then stopped taking them, as I was travelling to Montreal. On my arrival, I set to in earnest, agreeably to the directions you gave me, and I am happy to announce to you my health is better at this time than ever I expected to find it. The jaundice has quite left me, the swelling of my legs gone down, the rheumatic pain much abated; and altogether I feel a different being, and able to attend to all the concerns required of me. As it was your request, in the event of my getting better, I should write to you, I now fulfil my promise, hoping you may be as successful in every case as in mine.

I am, dear Sir, yours; &c.

DANIEL DAVIS.

REPORT OF CASES FROM MR. E. MURDOCK,
Albany Co., N. Y.

Albany, January 9th, 1833.

To Dr. H. S. Moat:

Dear Sir,—Understanding that you are about publishing the Fourth Edition of Practical Proofs, I have a number of communications of the cures that have been made by the use of this valuable medicine. I have only time to procure a part of them, and the remainder I shall forward in a few days. It is but nine months since I received the agency from you, and now I have the most flattering prospect of the success of the medicine. Although the prejudice of the people was strong against it at first, it has given way, and the medicines are now used by some of the most respectable people in the city. There is scarcely a day but I am visited by some one, telling the benefit they have received by the use of this medicine. While the cholera prevailed in this city in the summer, I used no other medicine in my family, and we all enjoyed good health throughout the sickness.

Yours, respectfully,

E. MURDOCK.

Albany, January 4th, 1833.

To Mr. E. MURDOCK:

Dear Sir,—It is my wish you should lay before the public, the benefit I have received from the use of Mr. Morison's pills, my health had been so poor for many years, that I was not able to work at my trade as a shoemaker; my wife's brother, who had the dyspepsia, so that he was not able to work, having, by the use of the pills, been so far restored as to commence work again, and was as well as ever he had been; I was induced to try the same remedy. I commenced taking them, and following the directions, I increased the doses till I took twenty-five pills at a dose; under this treatment, I soon found my health as good as ever it had been, and am now able to work at my trade. My wife's health had been very poor since we had been married, but after taking Morison's Pills her health is quite restored.

In July last when the Cholera prevailed in Albany, I was living opposite the Centre Hospital, and employed by the Board of Health as head nurse. I made use of the medicine myself, and gave it to others, and always found it a sure preventive of cholera. I boarded nearly all the hands employed in the Hospital, and not one of my family had the disease.

My son, a lad about 13 years old, had on his elbow what the doctors called a white swelling, and said nothing could be done for it. I commenced giving him the Universal Medicine, and in a few days the pain left him, and he is now in the enjoyment of good health. I have spared no trouble in making known to my fellow-creatures the benefits of this most valuable medicine.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN M. KING.

Albany, January 5th, 1833.

To Mr. E. MURDOCK:

DEAR SIR,—I feel it my duty to state to you, that you may make it public, the benefit I have received from the use of Morison's Pills, for which you are the agent in this city. In July last, when the Cholera was prevailing here, I was employed in the Centre Hospital, as one of the nurses, and

while in that duty, I was attacked with the Cholera. Mr. King, another of the nurses, gave me twelve of Morison's Pills; and in an hour and a half gave me eight more, and in another hour gave me ten more; and in less than twenty minutes they operated, when the next morning I was able again to attend to my duty. As soon as the cholera abated here, two of us were discharged from the hospital, and I went to New-York, with a view of getting employment. I had not been in the city long, before I was again attacked. I then took fifteen of Morison's Pills, and in one hour and a half I had the cramps; I then took twelve more pills, and in half an hour the cramps left me. I then took ten more pills, and in five hours they operated. I was then relieved. Had it not been for this valuable medicine, I must have died.

IRA NILES.

Albany, October 16th, 1832.

MR. MURDOCK:

I have delayed a compliment with your request, for my opinion, relative to the Vegetable Universal Medicines, until this time, because I at first had little faith in them, and was unwilling to give an opinion before I had given them a fair trial. I have now made use of them myself, and administered them to my family for several months, with the most beneficial effects. I have also recommended them to my friends in several cases of obstinate and long established diseases, and the results have been such, as to produce on my mind a more thorough conviction of their superior efficacy over every other medicine with which I am acquainted, not only as a sovereign remedy in sickness, but as a preventive against all diseases of an epidemic or contagious nature. As a friend to man, I can but wish that the Medicines were universally known; and upon the principle of awarding "honour to whom honour is due," I cannot but number Mr. Morison among the benefactors of mankind.

Yours, truly,

J. D. WILLIAMSON.

Pastor of the First Universalist Society, Albany.

Albany, October 19th, 1832.

MR. MURDOCK:

Sir,—I have been for many years afflicted with the Dyspepsia and Palpitation of the Heart, accompanied with Rheumatism and numbness of the limbs: these diseases, which have been my companions from childhood, have rendered the last fifteen years of my life little else but one continued scene of pain and suffering, notwithstanding the efforts and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians. I have been for the last five years able to attend to very little business of any kind. In June last, I was advised by a friend to make a trial of the Vegetable Universal Medicine; accordingly, I took a few doses without any essential benefit, and gave it up, with the conclusion that I never should be cured. In August, a friend put into my hands Mr. Morison's Theory, and I was induced by the simplicity, and I believe, the correctness of his reasoning, to commence the use of his Medicine again. I have used it for two months, and find my most sanguine expectations more than realized, the palpitation and rheumatism have entirely left me: My appetite is good, and I experience no pain or inconvenience from my food, and am able to attend constantly to business. I wish success to the sale of these medicines, being satisfied from my own experience, that they need only to be known in order to insure their general use.

Respectfully yours,

ADDISON F. GUERNSEY.

Albany, November 12th, 1832.

DR. MOAT:

Sir,—After trying Celebrated Drops, and many other prescriptions, to no effect, excepting a Balsamic Remedy, which helped me some, but did not reach the root of my disorder, which was as follows: after having a severe turn of the Influenza, which terminated in the Biliary Fever, and left the system with a heavy cough, night sweats, universal weakness, and inability, both of body and mind, which continued about one year, when hearing of the Universal Medicines, and that they were composed of vegetables, which I have thought for many years were more congenial to our

system when disordered, than minerals; I then called on Mr. Murdock, your Agent, who showed me the Morisoniana, which induced me to take a package of pills, and try them, and by taking them about three weeks, have so far recovered my health, that I feel like a new man; my appetite is good, and gaining strength daily, and I feel it a duty and a privilege to recommend this medicine to all afflicted persons, let their disorder be what it may.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN C. WEST.

STATEMENT OF A CASE FROM
MR. J. BOYINGTON.

To DR. H. S. MOAT:

Dear Sir,—No one can feel more thankful and happy in bearing public testimony to the wonder-working powers of your Universal Medicines than myself, and am therefore anxious to lay before the world my truly distressing case, that it may, if you please, be published, and laid before the public.

My case was as follows: in the fore part of December last, I caught a severe cold, which affected every part of my body, and a sore, poor helpless man I was, attended with a dry husky cough; I doctored and tried many things, but no earthly benefit did I receive; I found no relief; at length I was taken with a violent pain in the first joint of my great toe on the right foot, and in a few hours it had swollen to a great size, and continued to swell till it was above my knee, as full as the skin could hold, and my pain very severe, I think the greatest distress I ever experienced in all my life before. I tried every thing that we thought would do any good, but still found no relief: I thought at last, I should lose my leg, and very probably my life; but blessed be God's holy name, your active and worthy Agent, Mr. Jonathan Boyington, of Nassau, Rensselaer county, pressed it on me, and spoke so highly of the Universal Medicine, that I was prevailed upon to try it, and found relief in a short time, and by taking three of the dollar packets, I am healed, and enjoy as good health as ever I did in all my life.

Sir, you are at perfect liberty to publish this, in any of

your publications, and I ever am thankful to you and all concerned in the spreading of your healing medicines, and will ever remain your friend.

JEREMIAH F. CASEY,
Nassau, Rensselaer county, State of New-York.
March 22d, 1832.

STATEMENT FROM MR. S. STANDRING,
Lewis County, New-York.

DR. H. S. MOAT:

Sir,—I have taken some of Mr. Morison's Pills, or Universal Medicines, which gave relief, and have almost cured me. I had a very severe attack of the inflammatory rheumatism, so that I was unable to do any thing. I am now so as to be at my work as usual, and I think it a very valuable medicine.

Yours, respectfully,
EBEN SEARL.

Lowville, November 8th, 1832.

DR. H. S. MOAT:

Sir,—Having made use of the Hygeian, or Universal Medicine, it has so far restored my health, after labouring under disease for more than a year and a half, from an attack of the inflammatory fever and rheumatism, and having expended about three hundred and fifty dollars for physicians, and all to no purpose, I thought proper to send you my certificate, believing it to be a very excellent medicine for those who are afflicted with any kind of disease. I have the greatest confidence in its medical virtues, and wish to have it more extensively known for the benefit of those who are diseased.

Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL STANDRING.

Lowville, Lewis County, Nov. 8th, 1832.

TESTIMONIALS FROM MR. ELIAS B. COX,
Agent for Montgomery and Herkimer Counties, New-York.

I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with a rheumatic complaint for more than two years. After several prescriptions by the physicians, and all of no avail, as I found my-

self no better; I was then induced to try the Universal Vegetable Medicine, otherwise called Morison's Pills, from which I found myself cured. I can with safety certify to the world, that this medicine is the only remedy that I ever found any relief from; I therefore invite all that are similarly afflicted, to try the virtue of it.

ANDREW SETTLE,

Johnstown, Montgomery Co.

August 27th, 1832.

I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with a palpitation of the heart, a bad cough, and inflammation in my eyes, for more than two years, and was attended by the first physicians my native place afforded, and found myself no better; I then, hearing of the celebrity of the Hygeian Universal Medicines, otherwise called Morison's Pills, was induced to try the medicine, and after strict adherence, found myself perfectly cured in two months. Dated at Johnstown, Montgomery County, New-York.

CATHERINE HOLMES.

August 27th, 1832.

I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with a bad cough, and weakness of the lungs, and got so weak and debilitated that I could scarcely walk; and after many prescriptions by the first physicians in this country, and all to no effect, I found myself still wasting, with which complaints I have been labouring four years, and found no relief, until I made use of the Hygeian Universal Vegetable Medicine. After strict adherence to the above medicine for nearly three months, I was able to perform my daily labour as usual. I therefore advise all those who are similarly afflicted, to make use of the same means. Dated at Amsterdam, Montgomery County, New-York.

JAMES STUART.

August 12th, 1832.

I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with a bad cough, and raising of blood, for one year; but, with the

mercy of God, have got well and hearty, by making use of Morison's Pills.

JOHN LINKENFELLER.

Johnstown, Montgomery County, Feb. 6th, 1833.

I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with cramp in the stomach and shortness of breath, for a length of time, and have got restored to good sound health, by the use of Morison's Pills.

SARAH GRAFT.

Johnstown, February 4th, 1833.

I hereby certify, that on the 12th of July, I was attacked with the Cholera severely, and by taking a few doses of Morison's Pills, got ease in thirty minutes, by the watch. I then took two doses more, which produced a perfect cure.

PETER G. DAVIS,

Village of Caughnawaga, Montgomery County.

February 5th, 1833.

I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with the rheumatism for four years, and have made use of Morison's Pills, which have made a perfect cure, by using the medicine two months. Away with your apothecary doctors.

BALTIS LIKENFELLER,

Johnstown, Montgomery Co.

February 8th, 1833.

Sir,—For more than three years, I had been severely afflicted with weakness of my stomach and a urinary complaint. Providentially, a friend who had heard of the virtues of the Universal Medicine, advised me to try its efficacy. I took his advice, and as the happy result, in two months I became perfectly sound and well.

ABRAHAM P. GRAFT,

Johnstown, Montgomery Co.

Sept. 11th, 1832.

Dear Sir,— For more than six months, I had been afflicted with a discharge of the urine, pain in the stomach and bowels, and loss of appetite, with but little variation, but fortunately for me, having heard of Morison's Pills, I was induced to try them, and was speedily restored to sound and vigorous health.

CATHERINE DAVIS,
Caughnawaga, Montgomery Co.

January 30th, 1833.

Dear Sir,— During a long year, I had been afflicted with spitting of blood, rather inclining to consumption, but was perfectly cured by the use of Morison's Pills, the most valuable medicine in the world.

WM. SMITH,
Village of Johnstown, Montgomery County.

February 2d, 1833.

Dear Sir,— For six or seven years I have been afflicted with palpitation of the heart, and apoplexy, and had begun to despair of ever being cured, when, by the advice of your agent for Montgomery County, Elias B. Cox, I was induced to try Morison's Vegetable Pills, and by perseverance was restored to good health, to the astonishment of all around me, who considered me as incurable.

PHILIP GRAFT,
Johnstown, Montgomery Co.

February 4th, 1833.

I hereby certify, that I had been afflicted with the dyspepsia for three or four years, and by the confidence I had in the Agent for Montgomery County, I was induced to try the efficacy of Morison's Pills, and by perseverance I am restored to good health.

MATTHEW O. DAVIS,
Village of Caughnawaga, Montgomery Co.
February 4th, 1833.

REPORT FROM MR. JOHN WARFORD,

*Agent at Plattsburgh, for Clinton Co. N.Y.***To DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT:**

Dear Sir,—It is about a year since I was so fortunate as to be made acquainted with the inestimable virtues of the Hygeian Medicines, and received the appointment as Agent for disposing of them, and must acknowledge that I have been remiss in my duty to suffering humanity, in withholding from the public my testimony of the efficacy of the medicine in mitigating human misery, founded upon actual experience, during the time of my agency; but having previously tried a great variety of medicines upon myself, and all to no purpose, but to injure me, or at best to obtain no good result, determined to be fully satisfied in regard to this medicine, before making a public expression in its favour, and am most happy to say, that I am completely satisfied as to the correctness of Mr. Morison's theory, and the superior excellency of the Universal Medicine, for the prevention and cure of diseases. I have in my possession many acknowledgements from those who have been relieved and cured of various complaints, by the use of the medicines, but think it unnecessary to give them publicity at present. The medicine in this section of the country has recommended itself, having been used in a great variety of complaints with unparalleled success, thereby establishing a reputation that all the arts of quackery cannot overthrow.

I will send the copy of a certificate in my possession, which may also be published, which I obtained to day:—

Dear Sir,—For the comfort of those who may be suffering under disease, and unacquainted with the qualities of the Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of Health, I feel it my duty to add my testimony to the many already published, of the great worth of this medicine. I had been subject for a long time to frequent attacks of bilious colic, the cause of which I could not eradicate, when you called on me, and recommended Morison's Pills, in which I had but little faith; but immediately upon making a trial of them, sound relief, and in a few months the cause of my complaint was removed, and myself restored to health; I

have made use of them as a family medicine, and found them good in all cases, and cheerfully recommend them as a safe and effectual medicine.

J. BRACHER.

I certify that for two years past, I have been severely afflicted with the rheumatism, attended with violent cramps and pains, when in bed, so that I could not lay down. I have spared no effort or expense to get relief, by application to eminent physicians, and following their prescriptions, and making use of a great variety of medicine, which instead of affording me relief, increased my complaints, and had despaired of being any better; but upon your solicitations to try Morison's Pills, was induced to make the experiment, although with but little faith of a favourable result; but the first dose gave relief, and before I had taken a three dollar packet, was enabled to go to bed, and sleep as well as I ever did, and am now restored to a comfortable state of health, and am now satisfied, that by persevering a short time in the use of the medicines, a radical cure will be effected.

D. G. BALDWIN.

The above statements are from persons of respectable standing in the community.

J. WARFORD, Jun.

STATEMENT FROM MR. WM. MORRIS,

Buffalo, Erie Co., N. Y.

Dear Sir,—You perceive that I am taking part of my portion of laurels, in diffusing the Hygeian Medicines in this part of the western section: it has been only a short time since my commencement, and I am already receiving the most satisfactory testimonials from those who have tried and persevered with them, notwithstanding the darkness that surrounds it, particularly when you have to beat down the medical craft. They had hand-bills circulated in the city, cautioning persons not to make use of foreign nostrums, as a purgative for the Cholera, which only adds to the complaint; but what can you expect from such men's knowledge? I knew their

meaning ; I gave them some hard words, and fought them with their own weapons ; the soundness of the Hygeian theory, and of the unfailing good effects of the medicine. The next day one of the craft called on me, and in conversation respecting diseases, declared that the profession was all deception, but he himself did his best.

Dear Sir, I remain yours, &c.

W. MORRIS, P.H.S.

PENNSYLVANIA.

State Agent, MR. THOS. BRINDLEY, 182 South Third-st.
Philadelphia.

W. WYNN, General Agent, for Susquehanna, Luzerne,
Bradford, and Wayne Cos.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT:

Dear Sir,—You inform me you are just now about bringing out a fourth edition of the Practical Proofs. I have a desire, if I am in time, that you may insert a few observations I would make relative to the use of Morison's Universal Vegetable Medicine, as used in this city and its vicinity. If I were to attempt to state the numerous cases in which it has been beneficial to the afflicted, I should say more than you could allow space for in the little book you are again about to publish. Suffice it to say, its usefulness is gradually extending far and wide in this populous city ; and I do hope ere long, it will find its way into the most remote parts of the state ; for, notwithstanding the almost universal prejudice existing in the minds of persons against every principle of Physiology that does not emanate from the Medical Professors, the practical utility of Morison's Pills is carrying all before it ; for in proportion to their being known, so are they uniformly used, where cases require them. I have very many applicants, who have tried all things for cure but the right ones. The doctors have done all they can to relieve them : all kinds of quackery has been applied, but alas ! nothing would do them good ; they have been dragging out a miserable existence, until as their dernier resort, they have ap-

plied to know whether I thought the medicine I dispense I would do them good; and I am extremely happy in telling you, Sir, that it has met their cases, and cases of a very extraordinary nature, and produced health and cure, and very many are now in a convalescent state, who, I have no doubt, will shortly be healed of their disorders, by persevering in the use of the medicines.

I herewith send you a few cases, which you are at liberty to publish; and I do assure you they are of no trifling nature; and had I time at this juncture, I might send you many more; but why should I do so? The Hygeian principle is like a rolling snow-ball, gathering and growing even all around the very hot-bed of *Æsculapian Physiology*.

Men must shortly have their eyes opened, if they have but a glimpse of discernment, and not suffer their very life's-blood to be drained from their bodies. On every feeling of disease, even children a few months old, are made the subjects of this vile practice, on their catching a little cold, when a small dose of Morison's Pills would have given them almost instant relief. This I know by daily observation. I have sent the medicine to various parts of the state; but there has not been time to hear from the different Sub-Agents; however, one writes in haste in a postscript, "I have used the pills in my family, and found great benefit by their use; you shall hear the particulars in my next;" I anticipate the particulars will be that his wife, who has been in a bad way for several years, is relieved of her complaint. In fact it cannot be otherwise, for where the Universal Medicine is used with proper perseverance, it is sure to produce its professed effects. In no case, where it has come under my experience, both in my family and in my practice, have I known it otherwise. Fully believing Morison's Vegetable Medicine to be a desideratum in the healing art,

I remain yours, &c.

T. BRINDLEY.

MR. BRINDLEY:

Sir,—If I should, by giving my case to the public, be the means of recommending my fellow-sufferers to obtain so valuable a remedy for all complaints, like my own, as Morison's

Universal Medicine, I should feel great satisfaction. At the beginning of September last, I was suddenly attacked with pains in my body, and back of my neck, which much alarmed me. I had recourse to various methods to give me ease; for two months before, I called in a doctor, who said the complaint was inflammatory rheumatism. I took the medicine he prescribed for about two weeks, without receiving any benefit, for I got much worse; and so excessive were the pains in my head, that I was nearly deprived of my senses. At that time my mother purchased a one dollar packet of the pills, which I began to take, and in consequence of which my neck and head became covered with sores, which, no doubt, were the bad humours of my body, thrown out from the effects of the medicine. I was now in a most deplorable state, and being at this time without any more pills in the house, I omitted taking them for four or five days, which produced such a relapse, that my friends thought I was dying, and perhaps I should have died, had I not got a fresh supply, which was immediately obtained, and which I continued to take, till I got cured, and am now able to work at my business; I therefore do believe, that Morison's Pills are the best medicines in the known world.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ALORENZO C. BITTENS.

Bell's Court, Spruce-street,

Philadelphia, March 20, 1833.

MR. BRINDLEY:

Sir,—It would be a considerable gratification to me, should I be enabled through my giving the case of my wife, who was so speedily cured by the use of Morison's Universal Medicines, to induce other sufferers, in a like condition, to take so great a benefit to themselves; for this purpose I have recommended very many to apply to you for the medicine. In June last, she was suffering extremely, and almost constantly, by a fixed pain in the stomach, and had been so for eight months, during which time, I used all means that came within my compass, to alleviate her suffering, which was attended with a very considerable expense. The doc-

tors did every thing for her that they conceived to be necessary. It was supposed her malady arose from an affection of the spine, but it proved otherwise, as will be shown by the sequel. At this time I accidentally heard of the astonishing cures Morison's Pills had effected, and after consulting you on the subject, I purchased a dollar packet, which she began to take, and after two or three doses, the pain that had been fixed so long was removed to another part of the stomach, which you remarked was a very favourable symptom; however, she persevered in taking the medicine, to the amount of only two one dollar packets, and in three weeks she was completely restored to ease and health, and is now better than she has been for twelve years past.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

P. B.

Lombard-street, Philadelphia,
March 20th, 1833.

MR. BRINDLEY:

Sir,—From having received so great a benefit by taking Morison's Pills, I am induced to state my case to the public, that others who are in any way similarly afflicted, may be encouraged to have recourse to the same means to obtain a cure. About ten years ago, my complaint commenced with what is called bilious disease; the disorder continued to increase; sometimes I was a little better, at others worse, till the year 1830, when I lost all appetite for food, and at this time my body became a mass of sores, although I had been taking all kinds of medicines that were recommended to me. For eight successive months, I was attended by my Physician; I took more than one hundred and fifty dollars' worth of Swaim's Panacea, a large quantity of Potter's Catholicon, and innumerable other medicines; but all was to no good purpose. For although at times I thought I got a little better, I really became worse and worse. When the late epidemic commenced in this city, I was attacked with the Cholera, which left me with a dreadful nervous fever, and so bad was I, that I could not hold up my head, and was obliged to be led about like an infant; indeed I was in a most miser-

able condition. At this period, a friend arrived from Birmingham, (England,) and asked me, if I had heard of Morison's Pills, which were in such high repute in England? I told him I had not; he immediately left me to seek where they might be obtained, and brought me from your house a single dollar packet, which I directly began to take, and in about nine or ten days, I was enabled to walk down and get of you a fresh supply; this was at the beginning of October last, from which time to the present, I have been taking the pills, and in some doses I have gone up to twenty-four pills at a dose, and all this time, I have been gradually convalescing, and obtaining strength, and now I am happy and grateful in saying that I am restored to my wonted health and spirits, and attend to my business with cheerfulness. The medicine I continue to take in moderate degrees, and use it in the family, with all my children, &c. and am fully persuaded that while I can obtain so invaluable a medicine, I shall never want any other, nor the attention of the medical faculty. I have most assuredly paid too dear for unuseful services. If, Sir, you should please to make use of this my declaration, for the good of my afflicted fellow-citizens, you are at liberty so to do, and although I sign this with my initials only, you can at any time refer all inquiries to me.

Sir, I am your's respecfully, &c.

T. H.

Philadelphia, March 19th, 1833.

Montrose, Susquehanna Co. Feb. 26th, 1833.

DR. H. S. MOAT,

Dear Sir,—The unparalleled success attending the use of the Hygeian Universal Medicines of the British College of Health, which I have witnessed for more than two years, has assured me of their efficacy. Having been constantly engaged for the last twelve months in dispensing these medicines, I have been gratified by the testimony of those persons who were relieved from their sufferings, after repeated unsuccessful trials by the faculty, and therefore am competent to testify, in the most unqualified terms, that they are not only safe and salutary, but are universally productive of the

best effects, by searching out and removing the cause of every disease, for which they have been administered. During my residence in New-York, in 1832, when that scourge of human nature, Cholera Morbus, made dreadful ravages amongst a crowded population, I felt no alarm, having occasionally resorted to a dose of the Hygeian Medicines (Morison's Pills,) as a preventive and security from attack. It was gratifying to find that, in all cases, where these medicines were used, either as precautionary or curative, they completely conquered that direful malady. In the latter part of last summer, I had an attack of Dysentery, occasioned, as I presume, by bad air and close confinement. I took no other medicine whatever, but relying on Morison's Pills with the same confidence which I had when recommending them to others, obtained a perfect cure by taking from eight to twelve pills every twenty-four hours. On my recovery, business requiring me to make a long journey immediately, I can aver that I had not only found my general health and strength renovated, my activity and spirits considerably improved, but the symptoms of chronic complaint, under which I had laboured many years, were all removed; and I am now capable of sustaining more fatigue than before my illness, with an elasticity of mind and body seldom equalled by persons of my age. The period I have held the agency for this District (commencing with the present year) has been too short for collecting certificates of cure in the neighbourhood, although several cases have been verbally reported, to which I may refer. I hail the introduction of the Hygeian Medicines into this country, as one of the greatest benefits bestowed on mankind. Most of my friends are induced to keep them as a family medicine, ready for all occasions; and I shall embrace every opportunity of recommending them to my fellow-creatures, convinced that it is only necessary to make them known to the public to insure their general use. The consolation of being an humble instrument, under the Almighty, of relieving the sufferings of humanity, is a pleasure far superior to any pecuniary emolument that I can possibly attain to.

Dear Sir,

Yours, respectfully,

W. WYNN.

P.S. Last year, I sent a small parcel of the Hygeian Medicine to a friend in the country, for distribution. The following is an extract from an address published in the Susquehanna Register, by F. Brock, Esq. at his own expence.

"To the Afflicted.—The subscriber having an obstinate and a most severe case of cutaneous scorbutic disease, experienced great benefits from the Hygeian Universal Vegetable Medicine of the British College of Health, and feeling convinced that it will effect a perfect cure, thinks it his duty to acquaint those afflicted in a similar, or any other way. Not the smallest benefit is derived by the subscriber from the sale of this medicine ; he recommends to those afflicted what, under God, has so much benefitted him, after an ineffectual trial of many other medicines.

FREDERICK BROCK.

Brachville, five miles west of Montrose on the
Owego turnpike, March 10, 1833.

To Mr. WYNN, Agent for the *Hygeian Medicines*, Montrose.

Sir—For the benefit of others who may be suffering from disease, I certify that about a month ago, in consequence of a cold, my throat was affected, so that I could not swallow any solid food without severe pain ; and my wife thought the almonds of my ears had fallen. You administered to me two doses of the new medicine, Morison's Pills, viz. four of No. 1 the first night, and four of No. 2 the following night. The first dose gave me relief, and I could eat with comfort the next day : the second dose, to my great surprise, entirely cured me, and I have had no return of the complaint. This was done at the small expence of ten cents : the pills I took being one-tenth part of a dollar packet. I can, therefore, recommend them as a cheap and good medicine, pleasant in their operation, and, in my opinion, deserving the high character given to the Hygeian Universal Vegetable Medicine by other persons.

RICHARD FANCHER.

Bridgewater Township, Susquehanna Co. Pa.
February 5, 1833.

NEW JERSEY.

MISS SMITH, *New Brunswick*, General Agent for Middlesex, Somerset, and Hunterton Cos.

Mr. GEO. OATES, *Morristown*, Morris Co.

Mr. LANCE, *Camden*, General Agent for East Jersey.

MARYLAND.

Mr. THOMAS CAMPBELL, *Baltimore*, General Agent.

Mr. Jas. I. THOMAS, *Bryantown*, Charles Co.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. T. CAMPBELL.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT:

Dear Sir,—During my short agency, although no extraordinary cases have come under my observation, I have repeatedly had the pleasure of hearing that Morison's Pills had done much good. About three weeks ago, an elderly gentleman from the Eastern shore, came to me, stating, that after a long course of illness, he had been restored to health by the use of the Universal Medicines, and also mentioned several other persons to whom he had, with much success, administered the same, adding, that with them there was nothing like Morison's Pills: he is now, by his own request, my Sub-Agent. In short, I may state that the Hygeian theory, founded on simplicity and truth, is daily rising in the public estimation to its deserved level.

I am, dear Sir, yours, &c..

THOMAS CAMPBELL.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. W. POMEROY, General Agent, *Cameron street, Alexandria*.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. POMEROY.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT:

Dear Sir,—I shall now with pleasure inform you, that I have had ocular demonstration in my family of the superior efficacy of Morison's Hygeian Medicine, prepared at the British College of Health, London. My daughter, aged 25 years, now at my house on a visit, when returning from the President's house to Alexandria, perhaps too lightly

dressed, caught a severe cold, which was succeeded by the scarlet fever, to an alarming degree. At first, her mother, who had received great benefit from the use of the Medicine, began by giving her eight pills, No. 1, in the evening, and eight, No. 2, the next morning, which operated well; but still the fever increased, and her case became critical, with signs of derangement. The pills were then increased to twenty-four per day, that is, twelve night and morning, and lastly, to thirty-two, sixteen night and morning, which subdued the fever effectually, so that on the ninth day from the time she was first taken, she had so far recovered her health, as to walk down stairs, and is now more free from pain in her head and limbs than she was before she was first taken. At my daughter's request, I have written this for the benefit of others; in testimony whereof she has subscribed her name.

MARY-ANN FOWLER.

OHIO.

A change has occurred in the Agency for this State, Mr. W.M. DISNEY, of *Cincinnati*, having succeeded the late Agent, MR. AUGUSTUS JOCELIN. From the latter, the following statement has been received:—

To DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT, Sole Representative and Agent of the United States, for the British College of Health, London:

Cincinnati, Feb. 3, 1832.

Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure of inclosing a draft from the U. S. Branch Bank here, on that at N. Y. for \$335, a fraction more than the amount of your bill of Oct. 29th, 1831, after deducting the commissions. I should have made this remittance several days earlier, had not the Hygeian cause and calls for medicine, &c. been such as to keep me constantly confined to my office, from early in the morning until late in the evening, every day since the medicines and publications arrived. By this press of business I have been prevented until the first instant, from opening an account with the Bank—effecting exchange—making deposits, &c. as necessarily preparatory to obtaining drafts, even at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium, in addition to one per cent. which I have had to pay on 137 dollars of the amount now remitted, to obtain exchange for small notes, for those of five dollars and

over, as none of a smaller denomination will be received at the Branch Bank. Similar sacrifices for exchange will necessarily and often occur, especially in hastening deposits and remittances ; which, unless otherwise directed by you, for convenience and economy's sake, I shall always do, though the discount and premium shall be at my own cost. I have fixed upon it is an invariable rule, in future, to make you remittances, as often as I shall have from three to four hundred dollars in the Bank, without regard to my commissions, at least so long as I shall find myself indebted to you for medicines, &c. limiting myself in deposits to the sum of fifty dollars and under. This regulation will not be departed from, except by your order. Although I stated to you in a former letter, that, except otherwise directed, I should deposit the money here subject to your order, yet, without such an order, believing, upon further reflection, that direct remittance would give you the least trouble, and, consequently, be the most acceptable, I have adopted the measure. As I have neither time nor room at present, to say much more than I have done about the Hygeian Medicines, in relation to this place, I shall, in a few days, give you in as detailed a manner as an entire close-written sheet will admit of, an account of the reputation it has already obtained here, in consequence of the effects it has produced in relieving the afflicted, labouring under almost every disease incident to the western country—in the sudden and unexpected restoration to health of some, and in rendering manifestly, and rapidly convalescent, a considerable number whose cases had been pronounced desperate by the physicians, with every prospect of a speedy restoration to health, and all within the short space of seventeen days. The doctors are struck dumb as yet, by the effects of the Hygeian Medicines : one of them, a practitioner of high repute, on giving up his patient two weeks ago, advised him to try the Hygeian Medicines—the man is now recovering under its operation. I can now add no more than merely to say, that Hygeianism has obtained a sudden, and I confess even to me, an unexpected triumph in this city, which nothing can arrest in its progress, or put down, but the want of a supply of the medicines. In a word, to give you one comprehensive view of the business, were ancient Paganism the order of the day, Morison, the Hygeist, would immediately be deified, and a

temple erected to his honor, and Moat, in marble figure as large as life, seated at the right hand of his statue, bearing the emblems of health to suffering humanity in this western hemisphere. Believe me, Sir, when I assure you that there is no false coloring—no flight of fancy run mad—no fiction—in all this; and the surrounding country is just beginning to catch the Hygeian inspiration, not by any exertions of my own, but by the proclamations of the multitude, who, or whose friends, have been benefitted by the medicines within the short space as before said, of seventeen days past. Dear Sir, I conclude this part of my letter by saying, for humanity's sake—for Heaven's sake—(for the Hygeian is Heaven's cause) hasten me an immediate supply of the medicines. Whether you have or have not already forwarded any to my account as last proposed, if you think the agitation of that mode of transportation would not destroy the Pills, send me five hundred dollars' worth by the stage, if the transportation in this way can be contracted for at any price not exceeding one half of the commission, (and as much lower as possible of course,) taking security of the proper agent of the line, for their safe arrival here. The transportation bill will be paid on sight; if you have not already forwarded medicine by the Union transportation line, consigned as directed in one of my late communications, please, without delay, forward by that line, one thousand dollars' worth of medicines, twenty-four Morisonianas, and at least three hundred copies of Practical Proofs. This supply, in addition to that which I have requested to be sent by stage, if I may be allowed to judge from the (recent) past and present, will not last me more than four, if it does more than three weeks. You may fairly calculate on the sale of, at least, twelve thousand dollars' worth of medicines and publications, at the Agency office here, in a single year, if they can be supplied, to say nothing of the calls for it in the other parts of my district. For, judging again by the present calls for the medicine, even during the most healthy season of the year, and when but a small portion of the population of the city, taken in connexion with the adjacent and thickly populated country, with an extent of thirty or forty miles on the river, and back from the river, in the state of Kentucky, from which the people constantly come here to market; and the vast multitudes who do busi-

ness on the river, and concentrate here from Pittsburgh to New Orleans; what will be the calls for it during the sickly season, which generally lasts from two to three months; and the multitudes alluded to shall become acquainted with the medicines and their physical virtues? I answer, one thousand dollars' worth per week will not, during that season, meet the demands for it, should it continue to support its own reputation, which it has already gained, as it is now doing, in every case in which it has been used, and is now using in this city. To appoint Sub-Agents in every part of my district, until a surplus of medicines, &c. over and above what will be necessary to meet the demands for it here, would be extremely injudicious, inasmuch as its continued, uninterrupted, increasing, and finished triumphs here, would sway all the west to its physical sceptre, and shortly secure to it, and the Hygeian Theory, the well-earned right to reign alone; resisted only by a weakened, dislocated, pusillanimous arm of a learned mineral quackery, which has but too long heaped practical plagues and curses upon suffering human nature, while it will be supported by enlightened and redeemed millions west of the mountains: but divide its advancing phalanx, and let those divisions be alternately present and absent at the different and distinct points of attack, and no such results can be calculated upon, as this would give its enemies an appalling advantage. Wishing you and yours all prosperity and happiness, and the cause in which you have embarked universal success,

I am, Sir, most sincerely yours,

AUGUSTUS JOCELIN.

N.B. Pray, Sir, excuse my lame composition, blottings, interlinings, &c. &c. for while I have been writing I have been as constantly haunted by applicants for medicine as Saul was by the evil spirit, though not a packet to supply them with.

KENTUCKY.

Mr. G. B. WHITE, *Lexington*; General Agent for N. E. section of this State.

Mr. BENJAMIN W. JOHNSTON, *Louisville*, General Agent for S. W. division.

VIRGINIA.

Messrs. D. HENDERSON & SON, *Fredericksburg*, General Agents for the State.

Messrs. SHIPPERS & RADCLIFFE, Agents, *Richmond*.

Mr. J. C. SWAN, *Petersburg*.

Mr. DAVID B. PHELPS, *Lynchburg*.

GEORGIA.

Mr. GEO. OATES, General Agent for the State.

Mr. M. EASTMAN, Agent, *Savannah*.

Messrs. RICHARDS & GANAHL, *Augusta*.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. E. THAYER, General Agent, 79, Broad st. *Charleston*.

LOUISIANA.

Mr. JNO. P. NEWMAN, General Agent, *New Orleans*.

MICHIGAN.

Col. ELLIS, *Detroit*, General Agent.

INDIANA.

Mr. JAS. HACKLEMAN, *Connersville*, Fayette Co. General Agent.

APPENDIX.

New York, August 22d, 1832.

Dr. H. S. Moat:

Dear Sir,—I believe that Morison's Pills, the Hygeian Universal Medicines, under the blessing of God, have been the means of saving my life, as well as my wife's, in the *Cholera Morbus*.

My wife was first taken with violent lax and retching, attended with pain in the stomach. I gave her fifteen Pills of No. 2, which operated upward and downward; relieved her of pain. It returned the next day with increased force. Gave her fifteen pills more, which had the desired effect of carrying off the disease;—she has been well since.

A few days after, I was taken with that afflicting disorder, under a habit of costiveness, with constant vomiting, and most distressing cramp in my stomach, which almost drew me double. I took twelve pills (all I had in the house) and being late at night, could not then obtain more. I grew worse, and sent for a doctor, who bled me in both arms, and gave me a strong dose of opening medicine, which I immediately vomited up. He next gave me two strong doses of castor oil, which also came up. The doctor was with me, more or less, through the night. All his medicines proved ineffectual to open my bowels or relieve me in the least; the cramp increased, my wife became alarmed. As soon as it was light, she went to her aunt, Mrs. Henry Townsend, and obtained what Pills she had, and gave me twenty-four No. 2 Pills, dissolved. In one hour after, they operated downward, and I got immediate relief from the cramp. They brought from me, in an undigested state, the raw clams I had eaten the evening before. In a few hours I was able to sit up, and take some refreshment; the next day I felt quite well, with a good appetite.

I do think, Sir, if I had not been relieved from my distressed situation by this powerful Medicine, I could not have lived

two hours. I have therefore every reason to speak in the highest praise of Morison's Pills, and do strongly recommend to the public to try them, and they will find what I have stated of their power of eradicating disease to be true.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

THOMAS D. HANKINSON.

No. 86, Grove street.

To Mr. Joseph Stanley, Agent for the sale of the *Hygeian Universal Medicines* of the British College of Health, 50 Canal street, N. Y.

New York, August 22d, 1832.

Sir,—I deem it a duty as well as a pleasure to inform you of the success of the *Hygeian* Medicine, in curing a case of Cholera Morbus: the circumstances of the case are these.—A coloured man who had formerly been in my employ, was attacked with all the symptoms of the first stage of Cholera, such as vomitting, purging, cramps in the bowels, and violent pain in the head. I, having the medicine in my possession, (which, by-the-by, in these critical times I am never without) immediately gave him fifteen of No. 2 Pills, which operated as I could wish in about three hours, the cramp and pain ceased. The next day he took ten of No. 2, and the day following the same quantity, which effected a perfect cure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN STEWART.

No. 466, Broadway.

Nassau, March 20, 1833.

To DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT:

Dear Sir,—I should have written to you before, if I could have procured the certificates from some of those that have been cured, and who have since left their homes; I have not yet got all the statements that were promised me. In a short time I shall send a number more of the certificates. The *Hygeist* cause continues to gain ground, notwithstanding the great opposition that is made against it.

Yours, Sir, with respect,

JONATHAN BOYINGTON.

Report
OF
PROCEEDINGS,
FOR
THE YEAR 1833.

Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio,

May 15th, 1833.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT:

Dear Sir,—I take the liberty of addressing you, *sans ceremonie*. I have been using the Hygeian Medicines fourteen months and three days, and the benefits I have received from their use I shall not attempt to describe in this letter; and the world can never fully comprehend them, because they cannot conceive the wretched state I have been raised from.

My object in addressing you, is to learn when the next Hygeian publication will be issued, as I am anxious, for the benefit of mankind, to have my case spread before them, as fully as possible, in order that “he that runs may read,” and have faith in the only *true* Medicines I have ever found, after suffering twelve years’ misery. My disease was *PRECISELY* the same as Mr. Morison’s, only fifty times more inveterate in its character, and causing me far greater misery. When I commenced with the Hygeian Medicines, I was within a month or two of my grave, and was anxious to reach it. My system was completely filled up with a glutinous matter, which has been passing from me for fourteen months, and constituting me an entire new being.

I have waited for fourteen months’ experience, in order that I might not be deceived myself, nor deceive others; and I am confident that within fourteen months more, I can show a *fac’ simile* which will far eclipse that of the “skinny substance” which the medicines eat from the stomach of Mr. Morison. Now I think of it, in your next communication to the British College of Health, please inform Mr. Morison that there is a person in the back woods of Ohio, who *knows* his sufferings, and who *blesses him* for persevering in his own cure, and presents to the world a medicine which proves itself to all who use it. It appears to me that all the cases of cure contained in Morisoniana put together, *including Mr. Morison’s own case!!* do not test the virtues of the medicine so fully as my own. The praises bestowed on the Medicines in that work are far below their merits! They had never had so good an opportunity of showing their power, as when introduced into my system. Mr. Morison probably presented them the next best field for operation. You will probably think it rather strange that I represent my affliction as worse than Mr. Morison’s: *by his own account*, mine was inconceivably more inveterate; and I have not the least doubt—but my esteem for the Hygeian Medicines is as much beyond his, as my complaint was superior to his in malignancy. My left side in particular was bulged out like a mountain, and I had not felt a rib on that side for ten years. I could not draw half a breath—even that caused the most miserable pain; I could no longer feel my heart beat by putting my hand over it; the regions around my heart were in a state of “gummification,” as Mr. Morison very appropriately terms it, which had from thence spread through my whole system.

I am fearful I shall tire you, but the truth is, I could talk and write on this subject the balance of my life with pleasure. I presume I am not so tenacious of *life* as many, but after suffering twelve years’ misery, being brought to a *new life*, impresses me with a

desire to live for ever! There is nothing I have more sincerely desired for years past, than to be relieved from my sufferings by *death*, having given up all hopes of ever getting the least relief; and I am *certain* that a family depending on me for support, have alone prevented my committing *suicide*. However shocking a resort of that kind may appear to the healthy, *I should have been justifiable!* My sufferings have been beyond description or comprehension, as have the benefits I have experienced from using the Medicines fourteen months. I tried the old practice for six years, without experiencing the least possible relief, and have no doubt I was injured by it. The last physician I consulted was in 1826. He was a very skilful surgeon and physician of Cincinnati, and a man I highly esteemed, and in whom I could place confidence. He told me, with much candour, that my disease was the *enlargement of the heart*, and *beyond the reach of medicine*. That I must lead as quiet a life as possible, be careful in my diet, suffer as little bodily or mental trouble as possible, not lift ten pounds weight with my left arm, and, finally, *live as long as I could!* Although he told me no news, I, from that moment formed a determination to take no more *trash*, and to *die as soon as I could*. Thus I continued until the 12th of March, 1832, when I plucked up sufficient courage to swallow the *awful* dose of five Hygeian Pills! (I then believed them a humbug, as I *knew* every thing else to be which I had tried, but I thought it was impossible that they could add to my misery.) The third dose I took, brought from between a half pint and a pint of clotted blood, directly from the place where my misery first commenced, and by the time I had taken the fifth dose, I was convinced *they would effect a cure!* (My new state I can scarcely realize—it frequently seems impossible that so great a change has been effected in fourteen *short* months.) The few I had as yet taken I had borrowed from a friend. I immediately sent to Mr. Jocelyn for twenty dollars' worth, and followed directions. I took as high as forty at a dose, with the best possible effects. I have taken thirty-five for weeks together, and have missed but one day in the whole time, which was owing to the scarcity of the medicines. I soon applied for, and obtained the agency for this county, since which time I have sold between three and four—nearly or quite four thousand dollars' worth of the Medicines, which, universally, have the desired effect, if persevered in sufficiently. For my own part, I think more highly of them every day of my life, as every dose reveals more and more the depth and inveteracy of my disease. I am getting out of paper, and must conclude. I desire very much to see Mr. Morison before I die. *His theory is as true as Heaven.* Excuse the liberty I have taken.

MARTIN SMITH.

Lexington, 13th June, 1833.

TO DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT:

Dear Sir,—On Sunday, the 2d of June, some cases symptomatic of Cholera made their appearance in this city, and by Monday evening nearly thirty had terminated fatally; among the happy recoveries that were effected by the use of the Hygeian Pills, was my son Charles, aged 13. Vomitting and diarrhoea were violently upon him for five hours; I gave him five Pills, and in three hours five more, and in five hours six more, which acted powerfully on the bile, and entirely subdued the disorder. On Thursday following my son George was attacked in the same manner, and with a total prostration of strength; his age being seventeen, he took double the number of pills at each dose, and I had the happiness to see the dire disorder yield to this inestimable medicine, and they are now, with the blessing of God, both in perfect health.

On Tuesday evening, 4th of June, Mrs. Priscilla Edwards was attacked with the premonitory symptoms of Cholera, and took ten pills, which were afterwards repeated, and was entirely relieved.

Mr. B., one of our most opulent merchants, has a numerous family of children, and above thirty slaves; he provided himself with four boxes, and in the first symptoms of sickness he administers the Hygeian Pills, and health is restored. The same success has also prevailed with the families of Mr. N. and Mr. B. accountants. Two days ago, I discovered a man writhing under the spasms of Cholera; his wife had just expired, and his sister was in the last state of collapse. I gave him twenty pills dissolved, and I have the pleasure to say his life was saved. These are no miracles; it is simply that these Vegetable Pills act immediately upon the bile, and restore the liver to its natural functions, and the life of the patient is secure. Its influence is brought into action in a quarter of an hour, which gives it a decided preference to any other compound that has ever been administered in cases of Cholera.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

G. B. WHITE.

P. S. Every store in this place is shut up, and the terror occasioned by the pestilence

exceeds any thing I witnessed last year at your city. The Faculty here had inspired the public mind with a confidence that from the elevation of the city, and its distance from all water course, it was impossible the Cholera should make its appearance ; however, on Sunday, the 2d of June, cases became evident, some of which I report for your use as above.

In the moment of terror, the public flew to the Faculty, who gave from 50 to 500 grains of calomel in a dose ; and it proves wherever ipecacuanha was given, death ensued : after about fifty victims under one eminent M. D. he abandoned that plan. In all the Cholera cases where the Hygeian Pills were taken as directed, they have proved successful, and life is preserved, and the two instances in my own family, impress me with the warmest gratitude.

TO DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT :

Sir,—It is not only from a sense of gratitude to that Omnipotent Being, who is the author and sustainer of my life, (but who has thought fit to afflict me, undoubtedly for wise ends, as he did his servant Job of old, though with a much less degree of suffering, for upwards of twenty years, almost without intermission, with various diseases, all of which it is now made manifest, originated in impurity of the blood;) but it is also from a sense of duty I owe to my fellow-mortals, that I send you my Certificate of an almost perfect cure Morison's Vegetable Pills have performed upon me, which you are permitted to publish for the benefit of the afflicted. O may their efficacy resound from pole to pole ! Give God the glory, that in these latter days he has raised up a Morison—may his *Universal Medicine* be universally known !

For upwards of twenty years as observed, I had been afflicted with various maladies, which commenced before I was possessed of my reasoning powers, and I know not but the beginning originated in my birth. About the age of four or five, I was afflicted with the scarlet fever, with which I was brought to the borders of the grave—then followed deafness—and, from want of proper treatment, a train of evils incident to the human frame.

My manner of life, from my youth up, has been confined but actively employed, and very sedentary after the labours of the day were closed. Though I have lived most part of my time in the country, yet seldom did I see the green verdure of the earth. Added to this, the luxuries of life upon which I used to feast myself, regarding more the savoury meat than the more wholesome diet, brought on weakness of sight, rheumatic gout, rheumatism, excessive perspiration, an almost constant pain in the chest, together with scurvy, and many other evils, which my fond parents thought fit to hide from me, or to paint in delusive colours, until I left their home in the year 1830. I was consequently frequently confined to my bed, had to use crutches, and resort to various remedies to enable me to move about. Had I known of your inestimable Pills, they would undoubtedly have been the only remedy necessary, and would have delivered me from an accumulation of sufferings. I had sanguine hopes that a residence in this country would prove beneficial to my health. My condition was much ameliorated by the voyage over, and an amendment for some time was taking place. Unhappily, I relaxed into my former condition. About the beginning of this year, I was sorely afflicted with inveterate eruptions on my arms and legs. My condition was indescribable, and various were the means given for the cure of the disease. Such a dislike had I for the faculty, knowing the inefficacy of their prescriptions, that I would not consult any of them, even in this *critical* state, but resorted to simple means, from which I obtained temporary relief. Hitherto I had not heard of the just fame of the Hygeian Pills. Finding that I was again relapsing into that painful situation, I listened to the advice of a kind and sympathizing friend, who had not only heard of the fame, but had experienced the happy effects of the Vegetable Universal Medicine. Won by his arguments in its favour, I commenced taking the Pills, April 2d, following closely the directions given, from five unto twelve Pills a day, and continued them until the latter end of June. In this period a most wonderful improvement has been made in my constitution. Indeed I know not that there is now any thing the matter with me, except my deafness and weakness of sight, which Morison's Pills may eventually restore.

I am, Sir,

Yours, with gratitude and respect,

GEORGE SILVESTER.

No. 36 Lumber, or 2 Frankfort-street,
New-York.

Lexington, June 12, 1833.

TO MR. WHITE:

Dear Sir,—It is with much satisfaction I inform you of the benefit my family has derived from the Hygeian Vegetable Pills I obtained from you. My wife had been afflicted for six years with dyspepsia, and constantly taking medicine, as prescribed by the different physicians who attended, without any beneficial effect; and I had long since despaired of any chance of health being restored. She began a course of these pills in January, and for the last three months has enjoyed a perfect restoration of health. I am thankful to Providence that such a blessing has been offered to the world, and that you have brought it here, for I am confident it has no parallel. My son had strong symptoms of Cholera four days ago, and he took twenty pills immediately, and on the following day was attending the business of my farm in good health as usual.

I am, yours, very respectfully,

E. N.

Lexington, May 12, 1833.

TO MR. WHITE:

Sir,—My daughter Eliza, aged fourteen, was in a rapid decline, and every medicine she took, prescribed by the doctors, seemed to hasten her dissolution; till at length they said medicine would do her no good. I fortunately was advised to try the Hygeian Pills, and before she had taken one box she was so much benefitted, that our friends were astonished at the change in her appearance; two boxes have entirely cured her, and she is now one of the heartiest of the family. Accept my thanks, and which I truly offer to Providence.

Your obliged Servant,

ANN MERCHANT.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

We take much pleasure in placing before our readers, so valuable a document as the following attestation of a whole community to the inestimable value of the Vegetable Universal Medicines of the British College of Health. We commend the public spirit and manly independence of the subscribers, and hope to see their good example followed by other communities, as they shall become unshackled from their prejudices, and freed from their Esculapian bondage. We think it time to call upon the numerous friends of the cause to stand forth and avow themselves. Let them look at this document, and do likewise.

Lowville, June 25, 1833.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Lewis County, New-York, having made use ourselves and in our families, and witnessed its effects on others within the circle of our acquaintance, who have been cured and benefitted by the use of Morrison's Pills, or the Hygeian Medicine of the British College of Health; we deem it our duty, as well as a pleasure, in recommending this medicine to the public, and to those who are labouring under any disease of recent date, or of long standing, or any complication of diseases to make trial, and use it according to the directions. You may rest assured that your most sanguine expectations will be more than realized—your prejudices will give way on a thorough trial and investigation of the theory and practice, and simplicity of this medicine, which makes it comprehensible to the most common understanding, and as Mr. S. Standring, who is the Agent for the Counties of Lewis, Oneida, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence, and who has himself been cured of a disease of long standing, which had baffled the power of every other medicine, we most cheerfully sign this certificate in testimony of our unbounded confidence in the above medicine, in preference to any other with which we have become acquainted.

Augustus Mills, Chester Buck, John Rogers, Charles D. Morse, Hosea Gillett, Ebenezer Casey, Lemuel Wood, Stephen Livingston, Amasa Dodge, Jr. Paul B. Lamphier, Almond Merrill, James Cadwell, Wm. Shull, Apollos Moore, Eben Seal, Isaac Bacon, Lobdill Wood, Eli Kitus, Andrew Delg, Jonathan Rogers, Jr. Jared House, Calvin Gowdy, D. T. Buck, Isaac Rogers, Quartus Seal, Wm. Rook, Caleb Babcock, Richard Livingston, Roswell Waterman, J. M. Farr, Timothy Taylor, Clark Lamphier, George Pryor, Sylvester G. Abbott, Moses Granger, Jesse Brown, Charles Deverport, Abel S. Rice, Thomas Townsend, Frederick Mills, James H. Leonard, John Buck.

Lowville, June 20, 1833.

This is to certify, that I have made use of Morison's Pills, for a pain that I have had in my side for a number of years, and could only lay on one side in bed, and by the use of the Hygeian Medicine, I think I have obtained permanent relief, and can rest on either side as well as ever I could. I have also given it to a little girl, four years old, that is living with me, for a bad humour, and breaking out about her face and neck; it is only two weeks since I commenced giving the Pills to her, and she has got well and hearty. I am oftentimes called upon to officiate as Doctress in the neighborhood with vegetable Medicines, which I have been accustomed to use. I have given the Pills to a number of persons, young and old, in different complaints, such as Colics, Fevers, Inflammations:—I here recommend them in all cases, and they have proved to have a good effect in all complaints. I can recommend to the public this Medicine to be the best I am acquainted with, and consider it one of the greatest discoveries made known to the human family. The greatest difficulty I have found, is to convince people to take the medicine according to the directions: Some take a few doses and give it up, but I would say to all who wish to regain their health, to persevere in taking the Medicine.

ALICE ROGERS.

Watson, June 25, 1833.

This is to certify, that my son, aged fourteen, was taken ill last winter with a violent attack of Fever, and was attended by two skilful physicians for three weeks, when they pronounced him incurable and gave him up to die. He had not lain down in bed for two weeks, and we were obliged to keep him bolstered up in a chair, his limbs were swollen to twice their usual size, and to such a degree as to become purple, and we had no expectation he could live but a few days; when Mr. Standring, of Lowville, who is Agent for Morison's Pills, sent me by one of my neighbours, six shillings' worth of Pills, with directions to give him ten Pills of No. 2, three times a day, which gave him relief in a few hours, and in a few days the swelling entirely left him, he could lie down, and the pains ceased. I obtained some more of the Pills, and gave him six of No. 1 and No. 2, in alternate doses, once a day for ten days, and he was able to go out of doors in two weeks, and in six weeks was entirely restored to health.

JEDEDIAH MORSE.

Martinsburg, Lewis Co., June 29, 1833.

SIR,—I cannot speak in too high terms of the extraordinary efficacy of Morison's Pills. I have been acquainted with them for the last six months, and have taken them for four months in doses from four to twenty pills a day, according to directions, for a complication of diseases. I had previously the advice of the most eminent physicians in this county, and in the western part of the State, and found no relief. I had recourse to the *Patent Doctor* and *Root Doctor*, all, however, to no purpose. I then commenced taking the Pills, when to my utter astonishment, I soon began to amend, and I am now able to attend to my business. If any doubt my word, let them call on me, and I will fully satisfy them on this subject.

Yours, respectfully,

CALVIN GOWAN.

To Mr. S. Standring, Hygeian Agent,
Lowville, Lewis Co. N.Y.

Providence, R. I., August 9, 1833.

SIR,—For the benefit of the public at large, I hereby certify that I, John G. Hassard, of Killingly, Conn. have been labouring under the liver complaint, so termed by my physicians, for two years, which reduced me to a truly deplorable condition. I could not lie on either of my sides, only on my back, with three pillows under my head and shoulders. After trying various remedies without the least relief, I at length made up my mind to take the Universal Medicines of the British College of Health, and by the use of a two dollar package, I was blessed with my usual health.

JOHN C. HASSARD.

To Mr. Samuel Young, Hygeian Agent,
Providence, R. I.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER BY U. T. DOUBLEDAY.

Auburn, July 13, 1833.

The Medicines are becoming very popular here, as those who use them almost invariably send others to purchase; their effects, as far as I have learnt, have been uniformly beneficial. They have been used with success for Epilepsy, Palsy; Jaundice, Debility, Indigestion, Consumption, Affections, and various other Diseases. Many of the most intelligent and respectable citizens of this county use and recommend them, among whom may be enumerated our four Members of Assembly. I may mention also, that Dr. Dwight, President of Hamilton College, a gentleman of science, when here on a short visit, highly recommended them to his friends and acquaintances. He had long been troubled with Indigestion and Debility. After consulting many physicians and travelling to Europe, without material benefit, he has been restored to health by persevering in the use of Morison's Hygeian Medicines.

I, William A. Anthony, hereby certify, that having made use of Mr. Morison's Universal Medicines, though at first reluctantly, by the use of them experienced great benefit; I am free therefore to recommend them to others. I have also given them in two cases of severe Fever, to two of my children, with complete success; the one case entirely cured in thirty hours, the other in forty-eight hours. I use no other medicine in my family, nor call my Doctor on any occasion, except for surgical operations. Any further particulars will be given by calling on the subscriber at No. 21, Market-street, Providence, or at his house in Field-street.

W. A. ANTHONY.

To Mr. Samuel Young, Hygeian Agent,
Providence, R. I.

TO DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT.

Very Dear Sir,—A deep, impressive, and imperious sense of duty, which I owe to you, to the British College of Health, to my fellow-men, and to my God, impels me to make this communication. Last fall, in the month of November, two of my sons came home on a visit. Mrs. Felch, their mother, was labouring under a severe and dangerous complication of diseases. No medical treatment gave her relief; her life was despaired of. Our two sons mentioned, and very strongly recommended the Vegetable Hygeian Universal Medicines, as a last resort. In a few days I visited New-York, procured a package; considered them of no consequence. I regarded them as the fruits of quackery, and only an imposition; for in that light I viewed all that I had seen offered to the world, doing no good, but much hurt. But we must follow the best fashion we know of, to take medicine experimentally until nature cured, or the medicine killed. In December, she with reluctance commenced with very small doses of the Pills; found they did no harm. In a few days she experienced benefit. At length we heard of a man in an adjacent town, who had taken them. He spoke highly of them. Borrowed of him a Practical Proof, 2nd edition. Soon, by going seventeen miles, purchased one of the third edition. We now were convinced of the truth of the theory, and began to believe in the virtues of the medicines. At this time I formed a resolution to write to you, though a stranger. I did so, and shall never forget or be ungrateful for your extremely kind, obliging, and polite answer. Mrs. Felch was encouraged by your opinion, and at once commenced following your advice. She is now so far recovered as to be quite comfortable; is able to walk and ride about, and begins to busy herself in her household work. She will, no doubt, in a short time, lay the particulars of her case and complete cure before the public, for the good of mankind. My case was as follows: 1. More than thirty-six years ago, I was given over by a Medical Council to die with Pulmonary Consumption. I recovered, except an extreme weakness at the pit of my stomach, and a whooping cough. 2. From this time an asthmatic affection commenced, attended with frequent raising of blood. 3. Flatulence and fainting from that time attended me. 4. About the same time the piles commenced, and continued to affect me. 5. About thirty-four years since, the bilious and sick headache became another source of misery. 6. For twelve years past have suffered with fever and ague, and Intermittent fever. 7. For eight years past, have had at times dizziness in my head, a numbness affecting my brain, spine, and often my extremities. 8. For more than two years with an increasing deafness. 9. For more than eighteen months with Intermittent fever. 10. For more than a year with rheumatism. 11.

One more source of suffering I must mention, and that is my eyes. My parents supposed I never saw any thing till more than six months old. God only knows what I have suffered with inflamed, sore and weak eyes, through every part of my life. For two years before I commenced with the medicine, I was fast becoming blind. In my life have had the measles, small-pox, whooping-cough, mumps, scarlet fever, typhus fever, nervous fever, yellow fever, &c. &c. Have by woeful experience learned the dangerous and destructive nature of medical treatment.— What I suffered with disease from infancy to my 53d year, I will not attempt to describe. Becoming convinced of the reasonableness of the Hygeian Theory, and observing the good effects of the Medicines on a few individuals, I began a course of the Medicines the beginning of last winter, from five to ten pills at a dose. I continued the use of the Medicines at that time only twelve days. What was the result? My complication of complaints mostly vanished; I had now better health than I had ever before enjoyed. I knew, however, that some remains of my old enemy, corrupt humours in the blood, were left to become the seeds of future disease. Since that time I have tried another short course of medicine. I found astonishing benefit from it. My eyes are much improved; they are better than at any former period of my life. I am quite free from pain; I enjoy that happiness that till now I have been a stranger to.

Should any one feel desirous of knowing in what manner the Medicines operated on me, I am free to tell them. They affected my whole system; I was distressed, faint, and sick; they sometimes acted as an emetic, as well as a cathartic. All these vanished in a few days: they did not weaken—gave me an appetite. My sleep was good; I did not dream of being cured without feeling it. I was surprised that I felt no worse. Let no one say, "they make me sick; they hurt me."— When you feel the worst, they are doing the most good; then is the time to take larger doses. It is the bad humours that make us distressed; the Medicines are disturbing them, and setting them in motion. Nature is struggling, aided by the Medicines, to throw these enemies out of the body. Brisk doses will soon give you the victory. On becoming convinced of the truth and superior utility of the Hygeian theory and practice, I intruded into the field. I publicly and privately espoused the Hygeian cause; I taught, explained, and defended it, before I ever saw a Hygeiast. Such were my impressions, and such my sense of duty, I could not forbear to tell the glad tidings, and invite my fellow-sufferers to share in the blessings of health. I, who had been but a little before suffering the horrors of disease, the powers of my nature almost exhausted; I had stood on the brink of the grave—I had expected in a short time to sink in death—I had almost given up in despair.— The Universal Medicines had restored me to health, or to such a degree of it, that I considered it health. I felt grateful, and wished others the same blessings. Had I thousand lives to live, I would devote them to the good cause. Had I ten thousand tongues, I would employ them all to diffuse the light of true medical science, and guide men into the temple of health.

On the 1st of last month, you was pleased to receive me as a labourer in the field—to repose trust and confidence in me—to appoint me as Agent for West Chester, Rockland, and Putnam Counties, N. Y. About the middle of the month my investment arrived. I am now in the field, well aware of the obstacles, difficulties, and enemies we have to encounter—to contend with—and to overcome. I am prepared to suffer hunger, thirst, wet and cold—to bear reproach, to suffer opposition, to meet enemies, combat prejudices, to visit the wretched sons of sorrow, and daughters of affliction, to advise and relieve them. I cannot be contented with the thoughts of doing good only—I am desirous of doing the most, the greatest good in my power. I place myself under your direction—call me to the performance of any thing within the circle of my abilities, I am ready to accomplish it. Pray receive my most grateful thanks for your kindness to me and family. Mrs. Felch owes her life to you.

I have only to regret want of talents and want of fortune to do that good in the world, of which I am desirous—I know the least may be useful;—I, the feeblest, may do my part, and rejoice to see others do more.

Dear Sir—Pardon this imperfect sketch; and if you deem it, or any part of it, worthy of publicity, it is at your service.

Yours, most sincerely, in the bonds of Hygeianism,

NATHAN FELCH.

Haverstraw, Rockland Co. 1st July, 1833.

CERTIFICATES FROM RUFUS K. PAGE, AGENT, HALLOWELL, ME.

Bowdoinham, Aug. 30, 1833.

Rufus K. Page, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I esteem it a privilege, nay an act of justice, which I owe to myself and the public, to add my humble testimony in favour of the truly valuable medicine, Morison's Hygeian Universal Pills, recommended and handed to me by one of your sub-agents, Henry Sampson, of Bowdoinham. Being a carpenter by trade, I was employed by Messrs. Sampson and Co. in building the ship Lagrange, and was taken ill about the time she sailed. After having applied to several physicians, and found little or no relief during the season, I was at last persuaded to take the Hygeian Pills, not without strong doubts that they too would prove ineffectual. But to my surprise and great joy, I can say that after quitting my trade for nearly a year, I am enabled to go about my business with a degree of vigour and strength of body, which I little expected when under the hands of the faculty: and I hesitate not to say that, in my opinion, the Hygeian Pills were the permanent cause of my recovery.

Yours truly,

THOMAS SKELTON.

We also feel it our duty to say, that we have used the above Hygeian Pills, and in each and every case have found relief. We are fully satisfied that they are an excellent restorative.

Yours, with esteem,

JAMES TEMPLE.
SIMEON PAINE.*Rufus K. Page.*

Dear Sir—I have made use of the Hygeian Pills, sold by your agent, H. Sampson; and to say the least my conscience will allow, they are the best medicine I ever used. I have given them to my family, old and young, and found them, in all cases, safe, and completely effectual.

Yours, truly,

JOHN SMALL, JUN.

Bowdoinham, Sept. 2, 1833.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT:

SIR,—The only cause of my addressing you, is the hope that I may be of some use to the afflicted. I have had a family about thirty-three years, during which time there has been a constant inquiry in my mind on the nature and causes of diseases, and the proper course to be pursued for their removal, but without any satisfactory result. At length I providentially became acquainted with the theory of the British College of Health, and was compelled to yield to its truth. I am satisfied from observation and experience, that the Vegetable Universal Medicine, discovered by Mr. Morison, is a thorough and safe cleanser of the blood, the impurity of which is the only one real disease to which man is subject. My son took the dysentery at New Orleans, in August, 1831, and returned home in the October following, so emaciated, that his friends did not know him at first sight. He continued in this state until December, 1832, without one day's intermission, during which time every medicine that friends and doctors prescribed, was tried without effect. He generally possessed a voracious appetite for food, from which he received nourishment just sufficient to keep him a living skeleton. About this time I was induced to give him the Universal Medicine: but the favourable symptoms produced by its efficacy were mistaken for those of an evil tendency, and this effective Medicine was discontinued. A person who had been our family physician was now called in—he said that my son had the dropsy—that his case was doubtful—and administered the blue pill and a powder; but he evidently grew weaker. My confidence remaining unshaken in the Universal Medicine, I entreated my son to drop all other aid, and give Morison's Pills another trial, which he accordingly did: the swelling continued to abate, the cough gradually wore off, symptoms of returning health immediately commenced. He has continued to gain strength from that time until the present; he is now a picture of health, no disease upon him, and a wonder to all who knew his previous condition.

I have a sister who has been afflicted with a pain in her stomach and side for about twelve years, which has generally been pronounced by the Doctors a liver complaint. She has lived by patching according to the doctors' directions; her diet has generally been coarse bread, and tea or water. About the first of last winter her difficulties

increased. I advised her to try the Universal Medicine ; she took a few small doses, but her distress increased, and possessing no confidence in the Universal Medicine, and from the severity of her distress, she was obliged to send for her old doctor, who formerly gave her momentary relief, but without experiencing the desired effect. Amid hope and despair, she resolved to persevere in a course of the Pills, live or die, and followed the directions, eight or nine days, increasing the dose—distress severe—could bear no food—continual smarting and burning in her stomach and side—with great pressure and tightness across her breast. At this period she experienced a sensation similar to the slackening of a tight cord, and observed that there was something gone from her stomach—she had never realised any thing like it before ; it is now two months since this took place, and it has never since returned. She is now in good health, and recommends the Universal Medicine to all the afflicted she can see or hear of, with particular injunctions to persevere.

A poor widow, a sister of mine, who received a severe bruise in her back by a fall, was speedily relieved by the Universal Medicine. Several other individuals in this neighbourhood have also experienced the happy effects of the Medicines of the British College of Health. Having tested their virtues, I consider them an unspeakable blessing, that God in his Providence has bestowed upon man.

In gratitude would I mention the kindness of Mr. Marston of Bath, and Mr. Sampson of Bowdoinham, your sub-agents, through whose instrumentality I was induced to try a Medicine, which has been the means of restoring my son to health, and of settling my mind upon a sound theory, which must endure, however much the present highly esteemed Medicine may be corrupted by time and the wickedness of men.

You are at liberty, Sir, to publish this communication, with my signature, if in your opinion it will subserve the noble cause in which you are embarked.

HEZEKIAH PURRINGTON, Jun.

Bowdoinham, Lincoln County, Maine,
August 1, 1833.

I hereby certify that I am twenty years of age, and that the representation of my case by my father is correct.

LEWIS K. PURRINGTON.

I hereby certify that the statement of my brother, of a recovery from a bruise effected on me, is correct.

RACHEL HATCH.

I hereby certify that the statement of my case, by my brother, is substantially correct.

REBECCA C. PURRINGTON.

(From the Western Luminary.)

Lexington, Oct. 22, 1833.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR.—Mr. January, of Maysville, called on me to-day, and said he had been afflicted with Dyspepsia for five years, during which period he was regularly attended by his family physician ; but the disorder continued to increase, until he was reduced to the most extreme debility, and was scarcely able to walk across the street ; a perpetual cold and numbness prevailed at his hands and feet, and a total loss of appetite ensued. I had tendered the sub-agency at Maysville to Mr. January, about ten months ago, but his business being entirely wholesale, he recommended my respectable friends, Messrs. Shultz and Hadunt. He had, therefore, been long acquainted with the Hygeian Pills ; but such is the force of prejudice, that he carried a box in his pocket four weeks before he had the resolution to begin. At length the experiment was made, and after the third dose he was so much benefitted that he persevered, taking from five to nine pills a day for five weeks ; and he is now in the enjoyment of perfect health ; and his family physician advises him to go on with the Hygeian Pills, as the result exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

Mr. January also kindly informed me, that Mr. Williams, superintendent of the Maysville road to this city, had for many years been afflicted with habitual costiveness, in addition to which the tetter-worm made its appearance, covered his face, and spread over his body and limbs. Mr. Williams resolved to try the Hygeian Medicines ; and after taking between two and three boxes, according to the printed directions, he has the pleasure to find the tetter-worm entirely removed, and his digestive faculties restored to a healthy state, which for ten years had been entirely disordered.

The high respectability of the gentlemen whose cases I have mentioned, will give that confidence to public opinion, which only is wanted to conquer prejudice, and extend a general benefit to the afflicted in this much respected State of Kentucky.

I am, Sir, very respectfully yours,

G. B. WHITE, Agent for Kentucky.

Lewiston, August 20, 1833.

RUFUS K. PAGE, ESQ.

SIR,—Gratitude to Divine Providence, and an inclination to render a service to my fellow-sufferers call on me to come forward and report my case for their benefit, which you have leave to publish, if you choose.

In the spring of 1828, I was attacked with dyspepsia of the most unconquerable species, constant acidity, flatulence, palpitations, weakness of limbs, pains in the shoulders, back, and joints, costiveness, extreme weakness of the lungs, insomuch that I could not, without much effort and pain, be audible. Many physicians to whom I applied for counsel, thought me in a confirmed consumption. Barks, balsams, digitalis, bloodroot, liverwort, ipecacuanha, blue pill, calomel, blisters, frictions, and fomentations were all tried, which indeed relieved, but did not cure me. Next were tried a very regular diet, or regimen. I lived very abstemiously, and exercised very regularly in rides, walks, and active labour. Thus I existed, (not to say lived) about four years. In May, 1832, I accidentally, or providentially, heard of the Universal Medicines of the British College of Health: but as I had ransacked the whole *materia medica* for prescriptions, I had not much faith in their efficacy in my case. I however commenced a trial of them, as it appeared the only alternative left me. I began with five pills, and advanced gradually up to fifteen, and then descended as gradually to five, taking a three months' course. I was astonished after about three weeks' use of them, to find myself gaining flesh and strength, notwithstanding the age of the malady. I am now enjoying very good health, my limbs elastic, my mind freed from phantasies and megrims, and my body from aches and pains—no acidity, palpitations, or weakness of the lungs. In short, I am a new man, restored to the enjoyment of life and all its blessings.

My object in reporting my case is, that some poor sufferer may be induced to make trial of the same means. I will only add, that I make use of no other medicine in my family, having seen their sure effects in throwing off disease, in four very prominent instances in my family, and I am in possession of many others in this vicinity. My honest conviction is, that no other medicine need be used in almost all cases, and that physicians may be nearly dispensed with. There are numerous instances of their efficacy in the various complaints to which flesh is heir to, which I would report if I had leisure, and the consent of the cured and relieved.

NATHAN REYNOLDS.

Jersey City, Sept. 25, 1833.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT.

SIR,—With great pleasure I inform you of another cure, by the blessing of God, and the use of your really invaluable Hygeian Medicine. My eldest daughter was taken with a difficulty of breathing—a rash also came out on the skin, attended with a violent fever. I used all my influence and authority to induce her to take the Pills, but without effect. She called in a Dr. D. to attend her—he said it was the nettle rash, and gave her an emetic, which appeared to me to make her worse. A few days after, this medical man told her nurse it was the hives. The next interview I had with the Doctor, he said it was the intermittent fever, fourth stage of the disorder;—it was typhus fever, no mistake now, and very dangerous. Called for a consultation of three doctors, the second week of her illness. Her disorder was then pronounced inflammation of the lungs. Wednesday morning, third week, I insisted on the Doctor telling me whether he could cure my daughter, or not. “You must get Iceland Moss,” he said, “and a bottle of other drugs.” They were got, but no benefit was derived from his prescriptions. He said he would make an egg mixture, and try that: but his try this and try that only made her worse to all appearance. He then told me she could not get well, for her complaint was a confirmed consumption, and there was no use in administering more medicine, but to give her nourishing food, and she might survive a few days. I then with difficulty persuaded her to take the Pills, telling her nurse to encourage their use, and if my daughter died, they might charge her death to me. She then consented to take them. On Wednesday evening, I gave her two pills of No. 1—the

next night two of No. 2, and so continued for one week. The second week, three pills each night. When she began to take the medicine, she was so weak as to be under the necessity of being lifted from one bed to another, in order to have her bed made, and was in the most feeble state imaginable—her expectoration denoted a speedy dissolution, being thick yellow matter, and at first mixed with blood. The doctor said it was a confirmed consumption. The first dose of Morison's Pills caused her to breathe easier—the eighth day, with assistance, she walked to her chair. In two weeks she came down stairs—in three weeks she could go about the house—the fifth week took a jaunt to New Brunswick, and is now in perfect health.

I am respectfully yours,

JAMES C. PROVOOST.

New-York, October 15, 1833.

This is to certify that I have received great benefit from the use of Morison's Hygeian Pills, and consider them a very excellent medicine in all complaints.

SARAH FAWCETT, 236, Orange Street.

Plattsburg, December 2, 1833.

DR. H. S. MOAT.

SIR,—Herewith are two certificates, which may be of some use to the Hygeian cause.—I hereby certify, that a young lady resided in my family for four years past—that the last year she was with us, she appeared to be in a rapid decline, having a violent cough, with raising of blood. Having very great faith in the virtues and efficacy of Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicine, I procured a two dollar packet from Mr. J. Warford, Jun. and after she had taken about two-thirds of its contents, I had the satisfaction of witnessing a very great improvement in her health—her appetite returned—her cough entirely ceased—and when she left my house a short time since, was as healthy and as cheerful as when she first became a member of my family. I am willing that the above should have publicity, for the benefit of those who may entertain doubts of the efficacy of this medicine in removing and preventing disease.

Nov. 1833.

S. W.

The above is from my uncle, Samuel Warford, who resides at 51, John street, N. Y.
MR. J. WARFORD, JUN.

SIR,—Having received great benefit by the use of Morison's Pills, I am induced to recommend them to all the afflicted who may have doubts as to their power of removing disease. I was for a long time troubled with dyspepsia, and could not eradicate the complaint, until, fortunately for the community, you brought Morison's Pills into this section of the country, when hearing much of the efficacy of the medicine, without much faith, made a trial in my complaint, and have ever since enjoyed good health. I have also witnessed their good effects in the State of Ohio, where I have resided for a few months past.

Respectfully yours, &c.

JOEL S. FISK.

TO DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT :

Sir,—I should be wanting in gratitude, did I not inform you of the relief I have received from the use of the Hygeian Universal Medicines. It is my request that you will give publicity to the following statement:—I was attacked with violent cold and inflammation in my eyes, and fever, with all the distressing pains that man could endure, accompanied with symptoms of gravel, so bad, that I could not pass my water without the greatest pains in my back and loins. Bent double with the weight of my sufferings for a length of time, the Faculty could do me no good. Through the celebrity of your industrious agent, Mr. W. Morris, of Buffalo, I commenced taking your Medicines, and in less than three weeks was perfectly cured; my eyes restored to sight, the pains in my back and loins, and all disagreeable feelings have left me. I am convinced, Sir, from this experience of the Medicines, that they are congenial to our nature, in throwing off the bad humours.

from the body. These Medicines, if taken according to directions, will expel all impurities from the system, and restore the invalid to a sound and vigorous constitution. I hope, Sir, that this new and true light may shine forth in its glory in this western section, to your praise and honour, and all who are connected in this great and glorious work.

W. SIRROM, *Buffalo.*

N.B. Reference to W. Morris, Agent.

TO DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT:

Dear Sir,—Having used your medicine in my family, from which they have derived great benefit, and being informed that you would furnish it gratis to those who are unable to pay for it, I would recommend the bearer, Mrs. Scarp, as being worthy of your charity, having been acquainted with her for three years past. I know her to be a virtuous, honest, and worthy woman, and one that has hard work to maintain her family · if you will give her a box of your medicine, it would do her an essential service.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN D. NORRIS,

New-York, Dec. 11th, 1833.

No. 462, Washington Street.

Brown University, Dec. 25, 1833.

To Mr. Samuel Young, Agent for the *Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicines*, for the State of Rhode Island.

Sir,—Gratitude to the Great Preserver of Men, compels me, in compliance with your request, to give a brief statement of a cure, which, I think, I received from the *Hygeian Medicines*. I give publicity to the same the more cheerfully, because thereby, perhaps I may be useful to some of my fellow-men, who may be afflicted with a similar disease.

My complaint was called *Pulmonary Consumption*, and that my real condition may be explicitly understood, I state, in connexion with the relation of the cure, some of the symptoms of the disease. In September, 1832, I caught a severe cold, which settled on my lungs; I was confined to my room about one week, with a fever, attended with considerable cough; my cough soon abated, and apparently, I was regaining my health; when after about three weeks, in the course of the night, having returned the evening before in usual health, I found myself bleeding at the lungs. I had not, to my knowledge, received any hurt or strain, to which the cause of this might be attributed. I spat blood, occasionally, for four days; it left me with some fever, pain in the breast, very little appetite, and withal, very weak.

A few weeks determined that I was in a decline. I received the attention of the most skilful physicians, who often seemed to check the progress of the disease, and inspire the hope of a speedy recovery. But relapse upon relapse, and each bringing me lower than the preceding, seemed to baffle all human skill, and warn me of an approaching dissolution. Thus, months after the first attack, a "tubercle" [small ulcer] broke in the lungs, after which I spat blood, one day. I continued to decline two months longer, when I obtained the *Hygeian Medicines*. I had now been unable to sit up a whole day, for four months and a half. My feet were cold and lifeless, sleep unsound, cold night sweats constant, tongue furred, pulse in the afternoon from seventy-five to one hundred per minute, food produced great dis-

stress, appetite very poor, pain in the breast directly opposite the heart, attended with some cough, &c.—Such was my condition, when I first became acquainted with the Hygeian Medicines, I commenced taking the medicines four pills at a dose, and increased the dose daily, one up to the number of twelve. In about ten days, my appetite became good, and food produced no distress, sleep soon became sound and refreshing, and in about forty days the symptoms of the disease had nearly all disappeared.

I took the medicine sixty days regularly every night, averaging about ten pills at a dose; the greatest number taken at any one time, was fifteen. After this, I took about four doses a week, until I had taken about thirteen hundred pills, when I found myself restored to health. After I commenced the Hygeian, I took no other medicine. One year from the first attack, I was able to resume my studies in college, where I have since remained without any recurrence of the disease. Hitherto I have been convalescent; and if my strength is not yet fully returned, I am certain I have less pains and am more free from temporary sickness, than at any time since my earliest recollection.

Yours, with respect,

HORACE T. LOVE.

MR. N. FELCH:

Dear Sir,—In the year 1816, I received a severe hurt in the small of my back. From that time, whenever I took cold, or laboured too hard, I was for weeks unable to do any thing. My sufferings were inexpressible. Nothing removed the difficulty, though many applications were made. In the commencement of last winter, you advised me to try the Vegetable Hygeian Medicines, and under your direction I used them ten days. My complaints vanished. My back became sound. I have felt no symptoms of my old complaint. My health was otherwise astonishingly improved. My eyes for years had been extremely weak, they were completely cured. Pray give publicity to this for the good of others. I think the universal medicines the best on earth, and the only safe and beneficial medicines for the afflicted to resort to.

Yours, most sincerely,

ELISHA CLARK.

Minisink, Orange Co. N. Y. 20th Nov. 1833:

MR. N. FELCH:

Dear Sir,—The benefit I have received from the use of Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines, is the cause of this communication. You recommended them to me, and directed me how to use them. I had for years been in a decline. I suffered unspeakable distress from palpitation of my heart, and from the collection of some kind of matter or water in my left side and stomach, near my heart. Medical aid proved ineffectual. I was considered as being near the grave. My last medical adviser abandoned me, with the only consolation that I must bear my sufferings as well as I could; that he could do no more to help me. I almost despaired of ever obtaining a cure. From the time I began with the medicines, I improved. I took them in doses, from three to twenty pills, for five months. I am restored to health. I am a *new creature*. I live a new life of health and happiness. My life has been saved by the medicines. May all the afflicted fly to the same remedy. We neither want nor use any other medicines. We are our own

doctors. Our children have all been benefitted by them. Make my case public for the good of suffering humanity.

Most respectfully, yours,
BETSEY CLARK.

Minisink, Orange Co. N. Y. 20th Nov. 1833.

TO DR. H. S. MOAT:

Sir,—I should not do justice to you, or my own feelings, were I not to thank you for having received, by the use of the Hygeian Universal Medicines, the greatest of all blessings, of restoring me to natural health. I have been labouring several years under a severe case of nervous debility, and bad indigestion, with wasting of flesh, running fast into consumption, with all its various attendant consequences, such as oppressions after eating, with wind, and sour belching, pains in my breast and side, with general weakness, to such a degree, that I could scarcely stand. I frequently took medicines prescribed by the doctors, with their poisonous drugs, but all to no purpose, only to draw me nearer to the grave. I was recommended to Mr. W. Morris, your agent for Buffalo, whose unremitting attention to the afflicted is beyond all praise. Under his directions I commenced taking the pills, and, to my great astonishment, in less than a month all my pains had left me, by taking from five to twelve pills at a dose, that I really felt like a new man. The success of this practice must silence every tongue of envy and malice, and must bear its triumph through every obstruction that can be raised against it. I feel that I cannot too strongly recommend to all persons, both old and young, to relieve them from their suffering miseries, and to restore their health and strength by the use of the Hygeian Universal Medicines. I am, Sir, with feelings of gratitude, yours truly,

DANIEL LUDLOW.

Buffalo, October 10, 1833.

Report
of
PROCEEDINGS,
for
THE YEAR 1834.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT:

Dear Sir,—I wish to state that my sister, after severe suffering, and employing a medical man three years, was relieved by the use of the Universal Medicines. Her complaint was a violent pain and soreness in her side; indeed, to use her own expression, her ribs on one side had turned in, actually deformed. The pain was a violent burning pain, almost intolerable; so severe, that she could not sit up for upwards of three years. It was occasioned by over-lacing herself, and, perhaps, over-exertion with it. After using a few doses of No. 1 and 2, alternately, about eight pills for a dose, the pain decreased, and, by perseverance in their use, she is now restored to health, and I have no objection to this case being made public for the benefit of others; and am, dear Sir, yours truly,

H. DYER.

Lowell, Massachusetts, Feb. 8, 1834.

In justice to Dr. M., her medical adviser, when he heard her improvement in health, he recommended perseverance in the use of the medicines.

Providence, February 8, 1834.

CAPT. S. YOUNG:

Dear Sir,—Impressed with the conviction of the duty I owe to the public, I now hand you the following certificate, to be recorded with the many already published, proving the *superior* efficacy of the Hygeian Universal Medicine, of the British College of Health, London. This is to certify, that I, Pardon Mason, of the city of Providence, State of Rhode Island, was, in the latter part of August last, attacked with a stoppage, which produced severe pain, and, after trying several remedies without effect, a physician was called, who gave me several emetics and powerful cathartics, without effect, as my stomach rejected every thing taken; powerful injections were also given, without effect: during all this time, I was in extreme pain, when you having been made acquainted with my dangerous situation, repaired to my relief, and urged my immediately taking twenty of the No. 2 Hygeian Pills, which, at the time, I objected to, for the following reasons:

First, I was not at that time fully acquainted with the pills. Secondly, I was under the impression that I could not retain them on my stomach, and, Thirdly, that could I retain them on my stomach, that the quantity you re-

commended would be attended with the most deleterious consequences. But after you had in some measure removed my fears on these points, and being at the same time satisfied that without speedy relief I should bid adieu to this world, induced me to take 20 of the No. 2 pills, which not only remained on my stomach, but in half an hour's time afforded me relief, and in less than two hours operated as a powerful cathartic, and, after a few operations, I was relieved from pain, and enjoyed a sweet night's repose. But on the following day I had a slight relapse, when I took ten more of the No. 2 pills, which produced the desired effect, by thoroughly cleansing my bowels, and relieving me from all pain, and in a few days I regained my strength, and have enjoyed good health ever since.

I now keep the pills constantly by me, and esteem them as a most valuable family medicine. In justice to the physician who attended me during my illness, I can truly say, that I have as an exalted opinion of his abilities as a physician, as any other one in our city, and am confident that he did all that any other physician would have done under similar circumstances; and I am as fully confident that without the aid of the Hygeian Pills, attended with the blessing of Almighty God, that I should at that time have paid the debt of nature.

PARDON MASON,

No. 111, Broad-street, Providence, R.I.

Cure of Consumption in its Last Stage.

To H. S. Moat.

Sir,—I should not do justice to you, or my feelings, were I not to thank you for having received by the use of the Universal Medicines of the British College of Health in London, the restoration of my health. I laboured three years under the above disease, and tried every thing prescribed by five different doctors, but all to no purpose: their poisonous drugs were of no use, and only made me worse. I was so reduced as to be unable at times to walk up stairs, and even despaired of life; so that at last I came to a determination to give up all medicines. Seeing your advertisement in a Buffalo newspaper, I was induced to give them a trial, and I bless Almighty God that I ever did; for before I took one package, I found myself greatly relieved; I got some more, and persevered as Mr. Morris directed me, which I never shall forget, from four to twelve pills a day. To my great astonishment, I found my health so much improved, that I am able to walk to church, which is two miles, free from all pains. I feel it a duty incumbent on me to make this public acknowledgement for the good of my female sufferers, that they may also apply to the same remedy for the attainment of sound health, which I now enjoy.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

JANE TAYLOR.

N.B. Reference to W. Morris, Buffalo, Erie co., N.Y.

January 3, 1834.

Wilton, January, 1834.

To Dr. H. S. Moat:

Sir,—I was afflicted with a callosity on the lower part of my breast bone, occasioned by a strain or coughing. It grew to the size of a

hen's egg, two years last January, and it run considerably. A year ago this March, it began to pain me, and spread: as fast as one swelling broke, another would begin, and it continued so, until it nearly reached my backbone. At this time almost one hundred sores were discharging, attended with indescribable pain. I could obtain no relief from the Doctors. Fortunately, I at length heard of the power and virtue of Morison's Hygeian Pills; sent to Albany, and procured a two dollar package, with one box of powders. I commenced taking them on the 3d July last, and persevered in their use four months and six days. I commenced with No. 1, then the next day with No. 2, and gained on the No. 2, until I rose up to twenty Pills; then I took twenty doses, twenty pills to a dose, every other day, and five of No. 1 in the same manner, until I had taken the Universal Medicines to the amount of twenty dollars. To the astonishment of my neighbours, my sores were completely healed by the influence of these invaluable Medicines.

I am, Sir, yours, respectfully,

HORACE KING.

From the Millennial Harbinger, Vol. 5, No. 2.

EDITED BY THE REV. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

"In this age of theory and experiment in all departments of society—in politics, mechanics, agriculture, law, physic, and theology, nothing seems destined to stand, that can be shaken. In the theory and practice of medicine, as in every thing else, all things are afloat. One school cures every thing by calomel and the lancet—another by steaming and sweating—a third, by purging, in a long list cathartics—a fourth, in imitation of Doctor Nature, sometimes bleed, sometimes sweat, sometimes purge, as the patient may require—

Non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites.

"Who can decide when doctors disagree?" But as our maxim has been, "Bring all things to the test, and hold fast that which is good," we have tried in our own household and amongst our friends and neighbours, with great pleasure and success, the Hygeian system, sometimes called "Morisoniana," or "the Morison Pills." Such have been our experience and observation of the innocence, mildness, and efficacy of this composition, that from the most disinterested principles of benevolence we must recommend them to the afflicted who have tried many things in vain. So many obdurate diseases of the stomach and bowels, and of the whole system, have been relieved, or perfectly cured by them, that they are worthy of trial, especially in all those cases in which other remedies have failed. Being a vegetable composition, they are perfectly innocent, which is saying a great deal in this guilty age; and being a very happy combination, they can injure no constitution when used according to the printed direction.

EDITOR."

*To Mr. S. Standring, Agent for the Sale of the Hygeian Medicines,
Utica.*

Dear Sir,—For more than three years, I have been afflicted with disease, and supposed by Physicians to be consumptive, or in a decline, together with the formation of an inward abscess, pains in my side, back, and limbs, extreme weakness, and general debility. It was called a family complaint, as some of our family had died of disease something similar to my own. I had scarcely arrived at the age of manhood, when I saw all my hopes were blasted, and I felt myself the victim of disease. Fortunately having heard of Morison's Pills, or the Hygeian Medicines, I was induced to make a trial of them; and, after taking about ten dollars' worth of the medicine, for six months, in doses from three to ten pills, my health has been restored, and I am able to attend to business. I am also acquainted with others who have been cured and much benefitted by their use. In hopes that the afflicted may be encouraged to take the medicines thoroughly, and for the good of my fellow-men, I give publicity to my case and cure.

Yours, respectfully,
O. W. HOLT.

New Hartford, Oneida Co., N.Y. March 18th, 1834.

Orrington, March 22, 1834.

To Dr. H. S. Moat:

Dear Sir,—I hereby duly authorise you to give what publicity you please to the following important relief of a pain in my side, caused by a strain more than twenty-five years ago, and which caused two pleurisy fevers. I have been afflicted with the rheumatism over fifteen years, and had the rheumatic fever, and a great deal of pain. Twelve months ago I heard of Morison's Vegetable Pills; I went and got some, and have taken them occasionally for twelve months, and I thank the Lord for directing me to that medicine, for I have felt so much relief from it, that I think it is the best medicine that ever came into this part of the world. I have them by me, and I mean to keep them as long as I can get them.

JOSHUA BURNHAM:

Metamoras, Feb. 1834.

To Dr. H. S. Moat:

Sir,—Having received inexpressible relief from the use of Morison's Hygeian Vegetable Pills, after suffering nearly four years, at intervals, with an obstruction of the urine, and after being under medical aid so long too, both in England, and, I may say, the greatest part of America, during my travels, induced me, when in New Orleans last February, to commence writing a letter to you, in order to return thanks for the quite unexpected benefit which I have received, also for the purpose of applying for the agency of the same, when I should return to the place of my residence, in Metamoras, Mexico; but owing to disappointments, and many adversities befalling me and my family during our absence, were the sole cause of my neglecting to finish the letter. But, alas! 'tis too true, that procrastination is the thief of

time. However, the gentleman whom you have appointed agent here, I am inclined to think, that the office could not have fallen on a more fit person, and as I have always been a strong supporter of your medicine, of which I have spread its fame far and near during my travels, particularly through the western country, &c. being that I think I can clearly say before the Almighty, that they saved my life, through the help of Him who rules every thing, and made a well man of me, as I thought, for ever; but it appears since, that I had not taken a sufficient quantity, having but taken them twenty successive nights, still I felt as if I was entirely cured. I cannot help, Sir, from repeating again my sincere acknowledgements for the benefit I received from that highly valuable universal medicine, and will always establish in me a firm faith in its virtue, as I can give sufficient proofs from the neighbours, when in New York, of the low state of health I was in, with the most torturing pain, as I could not void more than half a dozen drops of water during the space of twenty-four hours, and at the same time confined to my bed under the care of a doctor: but, providentially, my wife was presented with a *Morisoniana*, by a person at No. 450 Grand street, where my family then resided, which she conveyed to me, though I was scarcely able to read, at the same time she joined with me in despairing of my ever recovering. However, I soon came to a passage describing the same complaint, that had been cured in thirty days, but I had no occasion to take the pills, as I thought, more than twenty days, and made a cure, that is, during the within mentioned time, nineteen months, and, if I am not mistaken, the bearer of this, Dr. J. Allen, has a full knowledge of my case.

I remain, Sir, yours, most respectfully,
HENRY GAINES.

South Weymouth, Massachusetts, April, 1834.

Dr. H. S. MOAT:

Dear Sir,—We have been testing the theory and medicine of the British College of Health in every case where we could gain access, and have never known it to fail of giving relief when used according to directions.

1st. Among the complaints in which we have had a trial, are Scarlet Fever, in its worst form, (if any reliance is to be placed on medical writers of the old school.) Three or four were deranged in less than twelve hours after sickening, and began to mend in seventy-two hours. The whole number attacked with this complaint, was about ten, all well, during which time two children, to whom we could not gain access, were attended by what are called M.D.'s; their cases were of the most simple kind,—they lingered for about twenty-one days, and the M.D.'s fees discontinued, for their patients were no more. These were *all* they had.

2d. It has given speedy relief in Sore Throat.

3d. One person violently attacked with Gravel, has been entirely relieved, and the last time I saw him, said he had felt no return of it.

4th. The person of whom I wrote to you in a case of the Pleurisy, recovered, and took no other medicine.

5th. One child unable to raise its hand to its head on account of weakness, and also unable to take the least food without hiccough, was restored in a short time, by feeding it with the pills, dissolved, when it could take nothing else, for the pills instantly stopped the spasm, and in less than seven days it was well. These, sir, are only a small portion of what might be named; I have solicited no one for a certificate, believing it could be of no advantage to the public, for the cases are my neighbours, and I will direct them, let the inquirers be who they may. The above is at your liberty.

BENJAMIN TIRRELL, JR.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In offering this Fifth Edition to our numerous friends, we cannot conclude, without calling their attention to our earnest endeavours to arrest in their career, those unprincipled men who are manufacturing and vending *counterfeit pills*, and passing them on the unwary as the Hygeian Medicines.

We copy from the Family Adviser, and Hygeian Record, of March 29th, a report of, and remarks on one case, in which we have so far succeeded. Several suits are in process against others, in some of which, if the defendants are convicted, will be visited with personal punishment, as they have added Forgery to sanction their fraud on the Public.

As a further security to the Public against these dishonourable attempts, we have added a yellow label to each package, which is signed by the State or District Agent, and the Sub-Agent who vends the medicines, and which purchasers are particularly requested to observe. A correct list of all the State or District Agents, and their Sub-Agents, will shortly be published in a pamphlet, of which notice will be given in the Family Adviser.

We would earnestly call the attention of the Friends of the Hygeian cause, and those who have experienced the benefit of, or are now using the Universal Medicines, to our publication, called "*The Family Adviser, and Hygeian Record.*" It is published semi-monthly, and forwarded by post, to order, from our office, 50 Canal street, at one dollar per annum. It is devoted exclusively to the promulgation of the truths of the Hygeian theory and practice—new cases of cure—original communications—proceedings of the British College of Health in various parts of the world—indeed, a work which no person connected with the Hygeian Medicines in this country should be without.

We also wish to notice a work, which will shortly be published, on the subject of *MIDWIFERY, and the Peculiar Diseases of Females*, from the pen of Mr. John Beadel, which contains much useful information, and we recommend it to the perusal of our numerous female friends.

From the Courier and Enquirer of March 17, 1834.

SUPERIOR COURT.

James Morison and Thomas Moat, vs. Moses Jacques and Jonathan B. Marsh.

This was a special action on the case brought by the plaintiffs, residents of London, against the defendants, druggists of New-York.

The plaintiffs' declaration consisted of four counts, and the damages laid at five thousand dollars.

The first and material count alleged, that the plaintiffs were proprietors of a certain medicine called the "Hygeian Medicine," and that they had on hand a large quantity thereof, of the value of one hundred thousand dollars, and that the defendants, with knowledge of the facts, counterfeited the plain-

tiffs' labels, and gave out that they were authorised to sell said medicine for the proprietors, when, in fact, they were not so.

The defendants demurred to each count of the declaration, and Mr. Gerard, the counsel for the defendants, took occasion to remark, that the action was *sui generis*, and that never was such an action brought before, or thought of. That he had hunted all the English book of Precedents, as well as the American, and he took upon himself to say, that the cause was without a precedent.

Mr. Bixby, the counsel for the plaintiffs, said that an action in all cases lies where the misrepresentation, *scienter*, is accompanied with damage. That he admitted, if the counsel pleased, that this case was *sui generis*, but that the principle was not, if the case was.

The counsel here stated, that he was instructed that more than half a million of dollars of this medicine were sold alone in the United States per annum, and that it was still more universal in Europe and the Indies than here; and since its efficacy had thus become sanctioned throughout Christendom, it was no more than right that the plaintiffs should be protected in the full benefit of their property; besides, the community were imposed upon by the defendants vending their spurious and probably deleterious composition, under the cognomen of the "Hygeian Medicine." Mr. Bixby cited Beckford, vs. Hood, A.7.T.R. 620, stat. Westminster 2d chap. 24.; 1 Salk 20 6 mo 124; Comyn, 165; 7th Petersdorff, 364; Peake's Nisi Prius Cases, 115; 4th Hall's Law Journal, 618, 19 & 20; 13 John's Reports, 224; 2d Hall, 661; Tappen et. al. vs Power et. al.

Judgment for the plaintiffs on the first and material count; for the defendants on the others, each party having leave to amend upon payment of costs.

We have great pleasure in directing the attention of our friends to the successful results of *this*, the first attempt (*in this country*) of Messrs. Morison and Moat, to protect their interests and preserve their privileges from encroachment. It appears to be an extraordinary circumstance that this should be a new case, as asserted by the counsel for the defendants; but the counsel of the plaintiffs took a common-sense view of the matter, in maintaining that the principle was good.

It may be well to inform our friends, that Messrs. Jacques & Marsh are druggists, and one, or both, physicians; that they sought to obtain the genuine article for sale, but were informed by the general agent, that it did not comport with the regulations of the establishment, to supply druggists with the Medicines; that shortly after, they exhibited for sale an article purporting to be Morison's Pills, the Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health, with the same label entirely as the genuine, *excepting* the signature, which, instead of being that of the general agent for the United States, was made "*Morison*." These medicines were represented to several persons, to be imported direct from the proprietors in London; and, under the same specious representation, were forwarded for sale to Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Rochester, and other places. Under these circumstances, an action was commenced against Messrs. Jacques & Marsh, who [acting, it is presumed, under the impression that there was no protection for a man's property unless he had it patented,] have shrunk from a denial of the charge brought against them of counterfeiting the Hygeian Medicine, but have boldly stood forth and said, you cannot help yourself; we had a right to do so, if we pleased; we can follow the pursuit of gain

without troubling ourselves about the infringement of your property. You have a very valuable article, highly appreciated by the public ; we will make up an article of our own, and use your name and title, assuming your appearance, and asserting that it comes from the same source.—We will make money !!

The judgment of the Superior Court decides that such conduct is actionable : it decides that a man's property is not to be invaded with impunity. And it is the firm resolution of the Proprietors of the Universal Medicine to avail themselves of the protection of the law, in every instance of encroachment upon their rights coming to their knowledge.

We might take occasion to point out in this place, the fact of medical men using the medicines themselves, and fully appreciating their value ; but it is not our object to build our fame upon the approval of the faculty. We are pleased when we find honourable men who dare to avow the truth, but we do not court their sanction to the safety and utility of our practice ; well satisfied that its character is firmly based on a more solid foundation, in the universal approbation it receives from all who fairly test its truth.

Messrs. Jacques & Marsh are not the only medical men who have applied for supplies of the Hygeian Medicines, and would willingly sell them and advocate their use, if they could subserve their own interests ; but it has not yet come fully to our knowledge, that any other medical men have become so fully conscious of the ultimate prevalence of the Hygeian practice, in preference to their own, that they see the necessity of employing their talents, in some other *than their present* occupation ; though it is presumed, that few honourable men will adopt the plan of the above named druggists, by counterfeiting Morison's Pills, the Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health, a preparation they are defied to analyze, consequently not in their power to make ; a composition possessing in itself all the good properties of the *whole pharmacopœia*, without partaking in the slightest degree in any of the multitude of evils attending their administration.

INDEX.



Preface to Fourth Edition	-	-	3	Statement from Mr. B. S. Hendrickson, Sen. § - - - - -	163
Preface to Third Edition	-	-	5	Extracts of Letters - - - - -	170
Preface to Second Edition	-	-	9	Report from Mr. John Pelham - - - - -	174
Mr. Morison's Case of Cure	-	-	15	Report from Mr. E. Murdock - - - - -	177
Treatise—Origin of Life, &c.	-	-	31	Statement of Mr. J. Boyington - - - - -	181
New Year's Gift	-	-	43	Statement from S. Standring—Testimonials from Mr. Elias B. Cox - - - - -	182
Dedication to George IV.	-	-	48	Report from Mr. John Warford - - - - -	186
To Pregnant Ladies	-	-	51	Statement from Mr. W. Morris - - - - -	187
Treatise on the Small Pox	-	-	56	Pennsylvania - - - - -	188
Advertisement in public Papers	-	-	64	New Jersey—Maryland—District of Columbia - - - - -	195
Letter to the East India Company	-	-	67	Ohio - - - - -	196
Appendix to Morisoniana	-	-	83	Kentucky - - - - -	199
Letter from Thomas Moat	-	-	85	Virginia—Georgia—South Carolina—Louisiana—Michigan—Indiana	200
First Annual Report of T. Moat	-	-	91		
Directions for Use of Medicine	-	-	97	Appendix	201
Progress of Hygeian Theory—Maine	105				
Vermont	-	-	107		
New Hampshire	-	-	108		
Massachusetts—Rhode Island—Connecticut—New-York	-	-	109	<i>Report of Proceedings for the Year 1833.</i>	
Report of Mr. John Pelham	-	-	110	Important Document	206
Report of Mr. Beastall	-	-	116	Extract from a Letter By U. T. Doubleday	208
New Jersey	-	-	126	Certificates from Rufus K. Page, Agent, Hallowell, Me.	210
Pennsylvania—District of Columbia	127			To the Editor	211
Maryland—Ohio—Indiana—Illinois—Missouri—North Carolina—Georgia—and Kentucky	-	-	133	To Mr. Samuel Young, Agent, for the State of Rhode Island	214
South Carolina—Louisiana	-	-	134		

Report of Proceedings for the Year 1832.

State of Maine	-	-	-	-	135
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	137
Vermont	-	-	-	-	139
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	144
Report of Capt. S. Young	-	-	-	-	145
State of New York	-	-	-	-	148
To the community at large, &c.	-	-	-	-	149
Report from Mr. J. Stanley	-	-	-	-	154

Report of Proceedings for the Year 1834.

Cure of Consumption in its Last Stage	213
Recommendation by the Rev. Alex. Campbell	219
To Mr. S. Standring, Agent, for the sale of the Hygeian Medicines, Utica	226
To the Public—Superior Court	228

BRANCH OF THE
 BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,
 No. 50, CANAL STREET,

NEW-YORK,

(*In the White Buildings, next to the corner of Broadway,*.)

GENERAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF

**MORISON'S HYGEIAN VEGETABLE
 UNIVERSAL MEDICINES,**

JOSEPH STANLEY,

A G E N T.

These invaluable Medicines are to be obtained here, in that *genuine* state which has been the means of giving relief to thousands.

The Pills are sold in packets of one, two, and three dollars each and the Powders at three shillings per box, with printed directions.

MORISONIANA ;

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